

Missouri Historical Review



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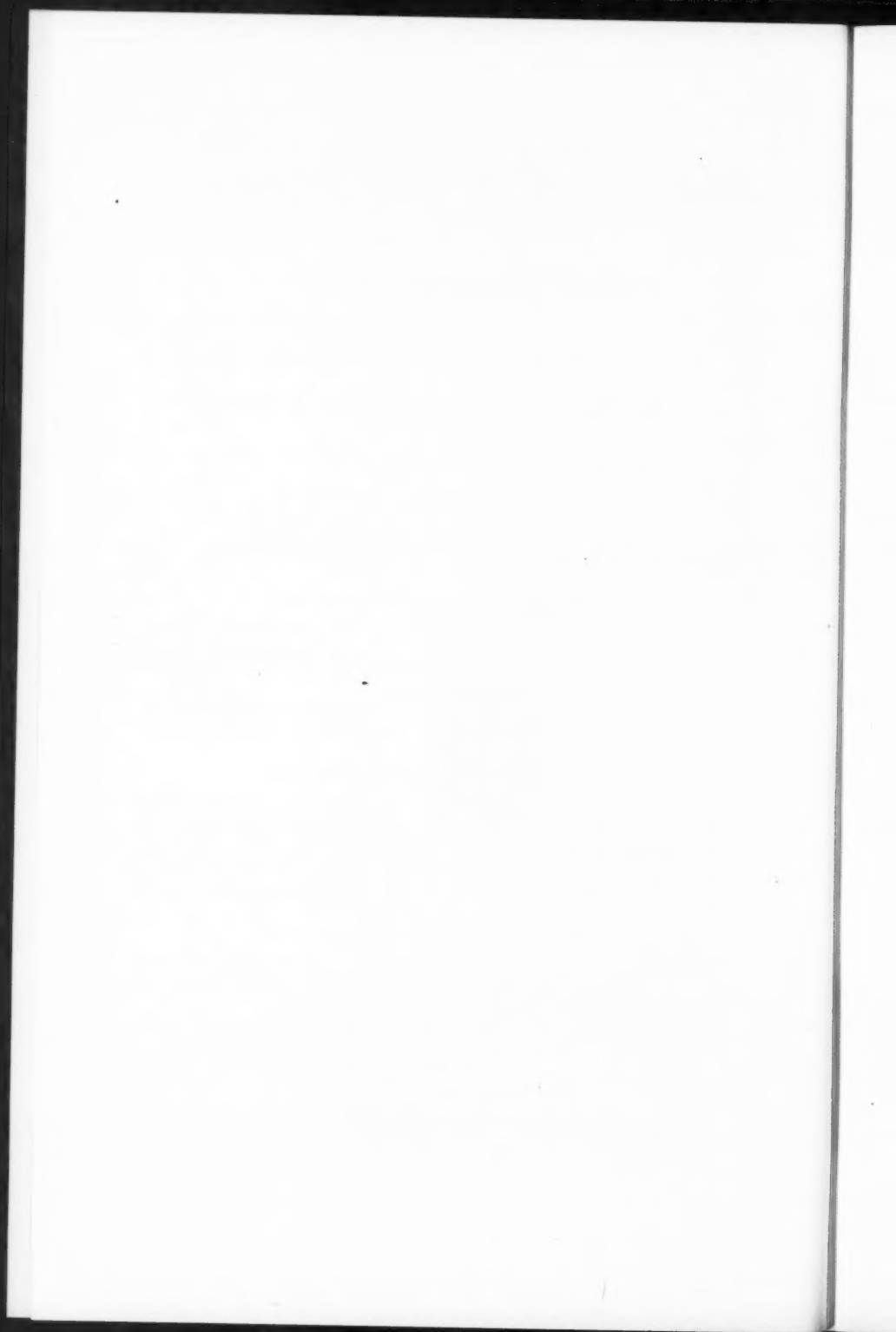
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Contents

	Page
MISSOURI IN FICTION: A REVIEW AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY. Part I. By <i>Joe W. Kraus</i>	239
MISSOURI AGRICULTURE AS REVEALED IN THE EASTERN AGRICULTURAL PRESS, 1823-1869. Part I. Edited by <i>George F. Lemmer</i>	226
NICHOLAS HESSE. GERMAN VISITOR TO MISSOURI, 1835-1837. Part VII. Translated by <i>William G. Bek</i>	241
THE MISSOURI READER: THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION. Part I. Edited by <i>Helen Deveneau Finley</i>	249
Jefferson Plans the Expedition.....	249
Winter Camp at Wood River, 1803-1804.....	252
The Expedition Enters the Missouri.....	255
Indian Councils and the Plains.....	261
Winter Camp at Fort Mandan, 1804-1805.....	268
HISTORICAL NOTES AND COMMENTS.....	271
Members Active in Increasing Society's Membership.....	271
New-Members of the Society.....	272
Weekly Feature Articles of the Society.....	273
Second Volume of Ozark Folksongs.....	274
Valuable Historical Records and State Archives To Be Preserved.....	275
Back Issues of the Review Wanted.....	276
Activities of County Historical Societies.....	276
Anniversaries.....	278
Notes.....	281
Historical Publications.....	284
In Memoriam: Jonas Viles.....	286
Obituaries.....	287
MISSOURI HISTORY NOT FOUND IN TEXTBOOKS.....	291
The New Look?.....	291
Did Anyone Find His Toothbrush?.....	291
Well, Almost.....	291
Stop the Payments. Jimmy Wants to Go to War.....	292
No Competitive Spirit.....	292
Buggy Drive-In.....	292
... And Not a Drop to Drink.....	292
Which Came First, the Chicken or the Egg?.....	292
Just Something Else to Carry.....	293
We Know What You Mean—Only With Us It's an Oil Shortage.....	293
A Very Short Story—Sad but True.....	293
Charcoal Industry—Pioneer Style.....	293
How's This for a State Song?.....	294
Missouri Historical Data in Magazines.....	296

Contents

Illustrations

	Page
"THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION." Cover design "From an old Print" in Charles Morrow Wilson, <i>Meriwether Lewis of Lewis and Clark</i> (New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co., [1934]). Reprinted by permission of the Thomas Y. Crowell Co. See "The Missouri Reader: The Lewis and Clark Expedition" edited by Helen Deveneau Finley.....	249

MISSOURI IN FICTION; A REVIEW AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY

PART I

BY JOE W. KRAUS*

"It is difficult to understand just why our state should not have already tempted the writer of tale and fiction," complained an anonymous writer in the Kansas City Public Library *Quarterly* in 1901, "for it is a land teeming with subjects of interest—subjects so varied that no class of writers could fail to find a theme."¹ Nearly forty years later, Eugene R. Page, in reviewing Missouri's contribution to American literature for the readers of the *Saturday Review of Literature*, found little change: "Missouri has had no literary 'renaissance,' no mid-western 'revolt,' no defiance to the East, and no regionalism to insist upon."²

Both writers present an unnecessarily dim view of Missouri's literary efforts in their consideration both of the writings of native Missourians and of writings based on Missouri themes. If Missouri has fostered no literary movement of note, she has provided the locale, the historical incident or the atmosphere³ for a considerable number of novels, many of which have proven to be of enduring value. This article attempts to review the chief novels based on Missouri themes and includes a fairly comprehensive bibliography of novels about Missouri. The point of interest is not the birthplaces of the writers, which is a factor over which authors have no control, but the locale in which the writers chose to place the

*JOE W. KRAUS was born in Scotland County, Missouri, and educated in the public schools of Scotland and Lewis counties. After graduating from Culver-Stockton College in 1938, he attended the University of Illinois, receiving his B.S. and M.A. degrees in 1939 and 1941 respectively. He was a member of the staff of the University of Illinois library from 1939 to 1942, served in the United States Army from 1942 to 1946, and returned to the University of Illinois as instructor in library science after his military service. He has been librarian of Westminster College, Fulton, Missouri, since September, 1946.

¹"A Neglected Field," Kansas City Public Library *Quarterly* I, No. 1 (July, 1901), 53.

²Eugene R. Page, "I'm from Missouri," *Saturday Review of Literature* XXII, No. 1 (April, 1940), 19.

characters of their novels. Only adult fiction published in book form is considered here, although a number of children's books have been written about Missouri scenes and legends and there are many short stories of Missouri life to be found in magazines if one is willing to make the search.³

Such a study of the novelists' treatment of the history and folklore of a state does more than satisfy antiquarian curiosity. Fiction sometimes reflects attitudes and sketches historical events more accurately than sober history. *Uncle Tom's Cabin* may be neither great literature nor an accurate portrayal of the slavery question, but in any serious consideration of the problems leading to the Civil War, the novel becomes an important historical document. *The Grapes of Wrath*, to cite a recent example, may be of more enduring value as a study of the life of the transient seasonal worker, than as a novel.

FRONTIER DAYS

The book-length fiction of the Missouri frontier written by contemporary authors is distinguished neither by quantity nor by accuracy. Carle Brooks Spotts, who has made an intensive study of the writings of Missouri frontiersmen, believes that the short story afforded a better medium of expression than the novel to the writers of the period from 1830 to 1860. He concludes: "The student who comes to a study of frontier literature with the hope that here some handy pioneer or his wife may have set down in the form of fiction what life was like in the new settlements is bound to be disappointed. The frontiersman wrote letters, told stories, and even kept a diary, but a novel was a too sophisticated form of writing for him to attempt."⁴

³A third limitation has excluded the books written in languages other than English. One German author, Balduin Möllhausen, has written at least eight novels based on Missouri locale. For a discussion of these stories and a clue to other German novelists who wrote on Missouri themes, see Preston A. Barba, *Balduin Möllhausen the German Cooper* (Americana-Germanica Monographs, No. 17), 1914, pp. 11-36 and 153-157.

⁴Carle Brooks Spotts, "The Development of Fiction on the Missouri Frontier (1830-1860)," *Missouri Historical Review* XXIX, No. 4 (July, 1935) 294.

Several novels of this period are worth more than passing notice. James Hall recorded three stories drawn from incidents which were told to him during his travels through the Missouri country in *A Legend of Carondelet* (6), *The Missouri Trappers* (7), and *The Silver Mine* (8).⁵ Alphonso Wetmore, an army paymaster, included a small group of pioneer sketches in his *Gazetteer of the State of Missouri* (16) in 1837 to provide the first realistic depiction of the hardships of frontier life to be published in book form by a Missourian. In books of a somewhat higher literary quality, Judge Nathaniel Beverley Tucker's *George Balcombe* (13) and Timothy Flint's *George Mason* (5) made use of Missouri locale but added little to our knowledge of the life and times of the region, because the appalling lack of cultural refinement is the feature that most impressed both writers.

The rough humor of early life is best expressed in the collections of stories found in Joseph M. Field's *The Drama in Pokerville* (4) and John S. Robb's *Streaks of Squatter Life* (11). And a contemporary account with strong anti-slavery bias is given by the unknown author of *Western Border Life; or What Fanny Hunter Saw in Kansas and Missouri* (15).

The paper-back literature of the latter half of the nineteenth century included lurid accounts of Missouri bandits, Indians, and renegades as well as the conventional figures of runaway sons, impoverished nobility and gentle, sweet, pure womanhood in such stories as *The Missouri Outlaws* (1) by Gustave Aimard and *The Bandits of the Osage* by Emerson Bennett (2). Collectors of this fascinating and fast-disappearing literature could probably supply additional titles.

Present-day authors have made use of themes of pioneer days in Missouri with good effect. Elinor Pryor's *And Never Yield* (10) retells the true but almost unbelievable story of the Mormon evacuation from Jackson County and their trek across the state to a temporary haven at Nauvoo, Illinois. The hardships of homesteaders in Missouri are portrayed with accuracy and sympathy by Helen Todd in her novel, *So Free We Seem* (12). Raymond Week's book of loosely joined

⁵Numbers within parentheses refer to the item numbers in the accompanying bibliography.

sketches, *The Hound-tuner of Callaway and Other Stories* (14), collects the tall tales and anecdotes of pioneer days in Callaway, Boone and neighboring counties.

CIVIL WAR DAYS

The Civil War has provided the novelists of all regions with abundant source material. In Missouri, the preceding decade with its numerous skirmishes of an undeclared war on the Kansas-Missouri border has been as fruitful a source as the battles and personalities of the war itself. One contemporary novel, Isaac Kelso's *The Stars and Bars* (21), which appeared in 1863, gives a pro-Union viewpoint of the early years of the war in southwest Missouri built around a slight story; a second story, *The Guerrillas of the Osage* (20) is a paper-back thriller concerned with the guerrilla bands before the war. Border warfare provides the factual basis for a series of novels ranging from the somewhat lurid treatment given in John Bowles' *The Stormy Petrel* (17) to the well-written account given in Dagmar Doneghy's *The Border* (19).

Reliable accounts of smaller incidents of the war in Missouri are given in Caroline Abbott Stanley's *Order No. 11* (28), a novel based on the order of General Ewing requiring the immediate evacuation of all families and their possessions from Jackson County in 1863; and in *Robert Devoy; a Tale of the Palmyra Massacre* (27) which recounts the mass shooting on October 18, 1862, of ten Confederates in retaliation for the mysterious disappearance of Andrew Allsman, a Union spy. The post-war activities of General Joseph Shelby, who moved his brigade across the border to offer his services to Emperor Maximilian of Mexico in the defense of his kingdom against the revolutionist Juarez, are celebrated in two novels. The earlier story, *The Missourian* (24) by Eugene P. Lyle, is of less interest than the more recent book, *Angel with Spurs* (29), by Paul Wellman. Although most of the locale used in both novels is far from Missouri, the novels provide a romantic picture of one of the dashing figures in Missouri Civil War history.

FARM LIFE

The possibilities of farm life in Missouri as the basis for a novel have not escaped the attention of the writers of fiction. James Newton Baskett was perhaps better known as a writer on nature study than as a novelist, but his leisurely stories, "*At You-all's House*" (32), *As the Light Led* (31), and *Sweetbrier and Thistledown* (33) present a charming idyll of Missouri rural life at a time when most Missouri writers had overlooked the themes available within their own experience. A present-day author, Ward Allison Dorrance, has recently made use of similar materials in a novel, *The Sundowners* (42) based on scenes near Jefferson City. Dorrance, a member of the faculty of the University of Missouri, received a Guggenheim fellowship on the basis of his non-fiction writings, and produced the best piece of regional writing based entirely on Missouri themes to date.

A skillfully-constructed picture of farm life in the state during the years just before and shortly after the Civil War appears in *John Brown's Cousin* (46) and *Timothy Larkin* (47) by Jane Hutchens. Other novelists have also made use of similar materials, including Charles W. Gillum in his *Man Goeth Forth* (44) and Edith L. Gibson in *Bread Without Butter* (43). But the possibilities for future novelists are far from exhausted.

From the northwest corner of the state Homer Croy has drawn upon the recollections of his boyhood farm home near Maryville in his *R. F. D. No. 3* (40), as well as in his saga of a Missouri mule, *Sixteen Hands* (41). The former book presents an accurate if not outstanding view of the monotonous routine of farm life, a theme which has been presented also in Howard Snyder's story of Monroe County *Dirt Roads* (51). The river farm land of Callaway County is well described in Henry Bellamann's *Petenera's Daughter* (35) and *Floods of Spring* (34), books which carry the realism, but not the vindictiveness of his more popular *King's Row* (53).

Josephine Johnson's Pulitzer prize novel of 1935, *Now in November* (49), contains a beautifully-written account of the dreariness of life on a run-down farm during a disastrous

drought. No specific locale is named; farmers of Missouri as well as those of any other mid-western state could identify dozens of possible prototypes.

SMALL TOWN LIFE

Small town life in Missouri has provided the locale for more than forty novels; some are obviously modeled after real towns of the state, others depict villages which existed only in the authors' minds. Mark Twain's use of Hannibal as the prototype for his "St. Petersburg" and of other Missouri locale is too well known to be repeated here.⁶ The land ventures of Marion City are probably the source for parts of *The Gilded Age* (58) written by Mark Twain in collaboration with his friend Charles Dudley Warner and the story may have formed the basis for Charles Dickens' "Eden" in *Martin Chuzzlewit*.⁷ E. W. Howe's realistic treatment of the monotonous life of a small mid-western village in *The Story of a Country Town* (80) is believed to have been modeled after Bethany, Howe's home town.

The famed earthquake of 1811-1812 at New Madrid forms the basis for two stories, *Only a Waif* (92) by Eliza Page and a more recent and better-written story, *Fury in the Earth* by Harry Harrison Kroll (86).

Homer Croy, who has already been mentioned in connection with the novels of farm life, has based more of his stories on Missouri small town life. The name given to his imaginary towns has varied, starting with "Curryville" in his *When to Lock the Stable* (67) and "Boone Stop" in the novel bearing that title (62), but beginning with the anonymously-published *West of the Water Tower* (66) in 1923 his locale has carried the more likely name of "Junction City." Residents of Maryville will claim all of them.

⁶The best accounts of Mark Twain's background and of his dependence upon Missouri origins are Bernard DeVoto's *Mark Twain's America* (Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1932), and Minnie M. Brashear's *Mark Twain; Son of Missouri* (Chapel Hill, N. C.: University of North Carolina Press, 1934).

⁷*Missouri Historical Review* XXVIII, No. 1 (October, 1933), 51-52. "Eden" has also been identified as Cairo, Illinois. See Van Wyck Brooks, *The World of Washington Irving* (New York: E. P. Dutton, 1944), p. 293 n.

Clyde Brion Davis has created two imaginary Missouri towns and described them in some detail in *Northend Wildcats* (69), the story of boyhood life in "Fredonia," Missouri, and in *Follow the Leader* (68) the life story of an industrial leader of "Pabuloma," Missouri. "Fredonia" is probably modeled after Chillicothe, where Davis spent most of his boyhood, but "Pabuloma" is not so easily identified.

Island in the Corn (101), by John Selby, tells the story of a family who migrate to Minnesota and later to "Bridgewater," which has been identified as Selby's home town, Gallatin, Missouri. Rose Wilder Lane, a Missourian by adoption, has written about Mansfield, Missouri, in her collection of short stories, *Old Home Town* (87).

The most prolific writer using Missouri small-town locale is Elizabeth Seifert (Mrs. John Gasparotti) of Moberly. After winning the *Redbook* prize of \$10,000 for her *Young Doctor Galahad* (100), Miss Seifert has written more than a dozen novels most of which are based on the lives of doctors in Missouri small towns. An earlier and equally popular series of novels based on similar themes was written by Caroline Abbott Stanley under the titles, *The Master of 'The Oaks'* (103) and *Dr. Llewellyn and His Friends* (102). Rose Emmet Young made use of the doctor-versus-backward-community motif in her collection of short stories, *Henderson* (109), first published in the *Atlantic Monthly* in 1901 and 1903.

Moberly has also furnished the background for Missouri's only outstanding proletarian novelist, Jack Conroy. *The Disinherited* (59), a story which begins and ends in "Monkey Nest Camp," Missouri, is probably the first Missouri novel to be published in the U.S.S.R. *A World to Win* (60) is written about the fictitious town of "Green Valley," Missouri.

Josephine Johnson has written of small town life in two novels which may be drawn from her familiarity with Missouri. *Jordantown* (83) is the story of the activities of one year in the life of the town bearing that name, and *Wildwood* (84) traces the development of a shy girl who is reared by well-intentioned but stern foster parents in a small town during the decades, 1912-1931.

St. Francois County has been described in two novels, neither of which is well known. *The Master of Bonne Terre* (85) by William Anthony Kennedy describes the village of that name during the later 19th century and *Emily Bellefontaine* (108) by Christopher Yerf is set in the "dreamy little town of Ste. Genevieve in eastern Missouri."

The school of osteopathy at Kirksville made use of two novels to popularize the then new treatment offered by graduates of that school. *Crutches for Sale* (89) adapted by John Roy Musick from a play written and produced by the students of Dr. Still, and *A Women of Sorrows; an Osteopathic Novel Beginning at the Time of the 1908 Convention* (107) bring some local color of the town of Kirksville into the field of fiction.

Other novels which make some use of Missouri small town life include several books in which no apparent attempt was made to model after real towns of the state. Sherwood Anderson, an Ohio author, picks a Missourian as the central character of his novel, *Poor White* (52) and describes with unflattering accuracy a typical river-front town. James Street may have drawn upon his own experiences as a Baptist minister in describing the life of a small town minister in *The Gauntlet* (104) but his town of "Linden," Missouri, is sheer invention. Ripley Saunders sketched a lovable type in his *Colonel Todhunter of Missouri* (93) but his town of "Nineveh" corresponds closely to no known Missouri town. Louis Dodge's "Missouri City," the scene of action in his novel *Whispers* (70), is likewise a fictitious town based on composite impressions of many small towns of the state. Breckenridge Ellis' five novels of small town life (71-75) give few clues to any real towns the author may have had in mind.

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Civil War.....	Items 17-30
Farm Life.....	Items 31-51
Small Town Life.....	Items 52-109

FRONTIER DAYS

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- 2 Bennett, Emerson, *The Bandits of the Osage*. Cincinnati, Stratton, 1850.
A lurid tale of bandits in the Ozark country during the 1820's.
- 3 Brooks, Anne Tedlock, *Paddlewheels Churning*. Kansas City, Burton, 1942.
Locale is Arrow Rock in the 1840's.
- 4 Field, Joseph M., *The Drama in Pokerville*. Philadelphia, Peterson, 1846.
Short sketches of pioneer humor, many of which are based on Missouri scenes and incidents.
- 5 Flint, Timothy, *George Mason*. Boston, Hilliard, Gray, Little & Wilkins, 1829.
"The scene of Mr. Flint's *George Mason* is probably laid here in Missouri, rather than in Mississippi, where he has located it in the story, . . ." John Ervin Kirkpatrick, *Timothy Flint* (Cleveland, Clark, 1911), p. 136.
- 6 Hall, James, "A Legend of Carondelet" in his *Legends of the West*. Philadelphia, Hall, 1832.
- 7 Hall, James, "The Missouri Trappers" in his *Letters from the West*. London, Colburn, 1828.
- 8 Hall, James, "The Silver Mine" in his *Tales of the Border*. Philadelphia, Hall, 1835.
- 9 Hough, Emerson, *The Purchase Price*. Indianapolis, Bobbs-Merrill 1919.
Story of anti-slavery sentiment in the 1850's. Scene for most of the story is the isolated Ozark estate of State Senator Dunwoody of Missouri.
- 10 Pryor, Elinor, *And Never Yield*. New York, Macmillan, 1942.
Novel based on the forced wanderings of the Latter-Day Saints in Missouri and Illinois during the 1830's and 1840's.
- 11 Robb, John S., *Streaks of Squatter Life, and Far-West Scenes*. Philadelphia, Carey & Hart, 1847.
Humorous sketches of frontier life, mainly in southern Missouri.
- 12 Todd, Helen, *So Free We Seem*. New York, Reynal, 1936.
Novel based on the life of a pioneer couple who homesteaded on a tract of land "well to the north of the Missouri, far from the appropriated lands along the river." (p. 23)
- 13 Tucker, Nathaniel Beverley, *George Balcombe*. New York, Harper, 1836.
"The exact location of the scene in Missouri is difficult to determine, although one definite reference [Vol. I, p. 220] places it near the present site of Jefferson City." Carle Brooks Spotts, "The Development of Fiction on the Missouri Frontier (1830-1860)," *Missouri Historical Review* XXIX, No. 4 (July, 1935), 283.

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Short stories of pioneer Callaway and neighboring counties.
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Presumably an autobiographical novel of a young Connecticut girl who comes to a farm in southwestern Missouri near the Kansas border as teacher to the children of a pioneer family.
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Brief sketches of pioneer life in Missouri.

CIVIL WAR

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Novel of slavery in Missouri and Kansas before and during the Civil War.
- 18 Burnett, William Riley, *The Dark Command*. New York, Knopf, 1938.
Biographical novel based on the life of the guerrilla leader, William Quantrill of Kansas and Missouri.
- 19 Doneghy, Dagmar (Mrs. Joseph Warren Beach), *The Border*. New York, Morrow, 1931.
Adventures of a young mother and her six small sons on the Missouri-Kansas border during the Civil War.
- 20 Holmes, Stephen, Jr., *The Guerrillas of the Osage*. New York, American News Co., 1864.
A contemporary novel of guerrilla warfare on the Missouri-Kansas border during and following the Civil War.
- 21 Kelso, Isaac, *The Stars and Bars*. Boston, Williams, 1863.
Contemporary novel of the Civil War in southwestern Missouri. Written by a pro-Union man.
- 22 King, Thomas B., *John Counsellor's Evolution*. St. Louis, John Counsellor Publishing Co., 1903.
Border warfare, 1856 to 1890.
- 23 Knox, Thomas Wallace, *The Lost Army*. New York, Merriam Co., 1894.
Story of the Civil War in southwestern Missouri and in Arkansas, from the viewpoint of a northerner.
- 24 Lyle, Eugene P., Jr., *The Missourian*. New York, Doubleday, 1905.
Story based on the mission of General Joseph Shelby and his Missouri Confederate brigade, who offered their services to Emperor Maximilian of Mexico immediately after the Civil War.

- 25 McCanne, Mrs. Virginia Yates, *The MacGregors*. Chicago, Scroll Publishing Co., 1901.
Novel of the Civil War in Missouri from a Confederate viewpoint.
- 26 Marshall, William Kennedy, *The Entering Wedge*. Cincinnati, Jennings & Graham, 1904.
Border warfare between the slaveholders of Missouri and the anti-slavery men of Kansas.
- 27 Sosey, Frank Hanley, *Robert Devoy*. Palmyra, Mo., Sosey Brothers, 1903.
The love story of Robert Devoy and Helen Marston told around the bloody incident known as the Palmyra massacre.
- 28 Stanley, Caroline Abbott, *Order No. 11*. New York, Century, 1904.
Novel based on the distress caused by the infamous Order No. 11 of General Ewing's Headquarters District of the Border, on August 25, 1863.
- 29 Wellman, Paul I., *Angel with Spurs*. Philadelphia, Lippincott, 1942.
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- 30 Woerner, John Gabriel, *The Rebel's Daughter*. Boston, Little, 1899.
Springfield and St. Louis are the locale for much of this Civil War tale in which many of the characters and incidents are drawn from real persons and happenings. A detailed key to this *roman a clef* is given in William F. Woerner's *J. Gabriel Woerner; a Biographical Sketch* (St. Louis: [Nixon-Jones Printing Co.] 1912), pp. 15, 102-103.

FARM LIFE

- 31 Baskett, James Newton, *As the Light Led*. New York, Macmillan, 1900.
- 32 Baskett, James Newton, "*At You-all's House*." New York, Macmillan, 1898.
- 33 Baskett, James Newton, *Sweetbrier and Thistledown*. Boston, Wilde, 1902.
Northern Missouri is the locale for these delightful love stories of rural life by a teacher and writer on natural science who lived in Mexico, Missouri. The last two books give a continuous story of the youth and manhood of Shan McBride, interspersed with accurate observations on nature.
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- 35 Bellamann, Henry, *Petenera's Daughter*. New York, Harcourt, 1926.
- 36 Bryan, William Smith, *The Conversion of John Harmon*. St. Louis, Silver Publishing Co., 1896.
Propaganda novel for bimetallism. Locale is described as "A fertile farm near a large city in the central part of the State of Missouri." (p. 5)
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Story of Missouri farm life near the fictitious town of "Elm Branch."
- 38 Case, John Francis, *Moon Valley*. Philadelphia, Lippincott, 1932.
Story of a young vocational agricultural teacher who goes back to his home town to organize and teach scientific farming.
- 39 Cook, Fannie, *Boot-heel Doctor*. New York, Dodd, 1941.
Novel of a country doctor's life in the bootheel counties, with a convincing description of the lives of share-croppers.
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- 41 Croy, Homer, *Sixteen Hands*. New York, Harper, 1938.
The real hero is a Missouri mule who captures first prize in the International Livestock show and raises his owners to a temporary fling in Washington society before their return to Missouri.
- 42 Dorrance, Ward Allison, *The Sundowners*. New York, Scribner's, 1942.
Leisurely novel of farm life in the valley of the Missouri River near Jefferson City.
- 42a Erdman, Loula Grace, *Years of the Locust*. New York, Dodd, 1947.
- 43 Gibson, Edith L., *Bread Without Butter*. Chicago, Ryerson, 1936.
Farm life in "Pine Knot," Missouri from 1885 to the present.
- 44 Gillum, Charles W., *Man Goeth Forth*. Boston, Humphries, 1932.
Story of the pioneer life of John Lafayette Broadwood from 1877 to the present time.
- 45 Hamilton, George W., *Wilson's Way*. Cincinnati, Standard Publishing Co., 1896.
Scene is the Donovan farm, located near the river close to the fictitious town of "Riverton."
- 46 Hutchens, Jane, *John Brown's Cousin*. New York, Doubleday, 1940.
Pioneer farm life in western Missouri near St. Joseph, during the years 1850 to 1920.
- 47 Hutchens, Jane, *Timothy Larkin*. New York, Doubleday, 1942.
Clay County, Missouri during the years 1836 to 1861 is the locale for this story of farm life.

- 48 Jenkins, Burrus Atkins, *Fresh Furrow*. Chicago, Willett, 1936.
Novel based on the theme of the farmers' cooperative movement and the fight waged for it by a young Missourian.
- 49 Johnson, Josephine, *Now in November*. New York, Simon & Schuster, 1934.
Pulitzer prize novel depicting life on a run-down farm during a terrible drought.
- 50 Langley, Dorothy, *Dark Medallion*. New York, Simon & Schuster, 1945.
Story of a once proud southern Missouri family and of the poverty which came to it during the years before the last world war.
- 51 Snyder, Howard, *Dirt Roads*. New York, Century, 1927.
Farm life in Monroe County, Missouri.

SMALL TOWN LIFE

- 52 Anderson, Sherwood, *Poor White*. New York, Huebsch, 1920.
Opening chapters are located in a Missouri River town before the hero moves on to a small town in Ohio. Throughout the story he is referred to as "the Missourian."
- 53 Bellamann, Henry, *Kings Row*. New York, Simon & Schuster, 1940.
Fulton, the boyhood home of the author, is the locale of this story of the period from 1880 to 1910.
- 54 Catron, Frank Fletcher, *The College Greeks*. Kansas City, Riverview Press, 1932.
Story of college fraternity life at Athens (Columbia?), Missouri.
- 55 Clemens, Samuel Langhorne, *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*. Hartford, Conn., Webster, 1885.
- 56 Clemens, Samuel Langhorne, *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*. Hartford, Conn., American Publishing Co., 1876.
A review by Morris Anderson in the *Missouri Historical Review* XXXVIII No. 1 (October, 1943), 85-93, discusses in considerable detail the persons and incidents adapted by Mark Twain from Hannibal days in the writing of *Tom Sawyer*.
- 57 Clemens, Samuel Langhorne, *The Tragedy of Pudd'nhead Wilson*. Hartford, Conn., American Publishing Co., 1894.
Story picturing life in a little Missouri town before the Civil War.
- 58 Clemens, Samuel Langhorne, and Charles Dudley Warner, *The Gilded Age*. Hartford, Conn., American Publishing Co., 1874.
Both Mark Twain's boyhood memories and Charles Dudley Warner's experiences as a surveyor in Missouri are reflected in this novel of land operations in frontier Missouri.

- 59 Conroy, Jack, *The Disinherited*. New York, Covici, Friede, 1933.
Story begins and ends in "Monkey Nest Camp," Missouri, a coal-mining village.
- 60 Conroy, Jack, *A World to Win*. New York, Covici, Friede, 1935.
"Green Valley," Missouri, is the scene of much of this proletarian novel.
- 61 Craig, James Herman, *Kettle Drums and Tom Toms*. Kansas City, Burton, 1928.
Scene opens in Kansas City and shifts to the fictitious town of "Raleigh" in the eastern part of the state.
- 62 Croy, Homer, *Boone Stop*. New York, Harper, 1918.
"Finally I wrote a novel *Boone Stop*, which was laid on the old home farm [near Maryville] and among our neighbors." Homer Croy, *Country Cured* (New York: Harper, 1943), p. 154.
- 63 Croy, Homer, *Caught!* New York, Harper, 1928.
- 64 Croy, Homer, *Family Honeymoon*. New York, Harper, 1942.
- 65 Croy, Homer, *Fancy Lady*. New York, Harper, 1927.
- 66 Croy, Homer, *West of the Water Tower*. New York, Harper, 1923.
Junction City, Mo., is the locale for all these novels and the local color comes from Croy's boyhood days in northwestern Missouri.
- 67 Croy, Homer, *When to Lock the Stable*. Indianapolis, Bobbs-Merrill, 1914.
"Curryville" is the fictitious town for this earlier story of small town life in Missouri.
- 68 Davis, Clyde Brion, *Follow the Leader*. New York, Farrar & Rinehart, 1942.
Life story of Charles Martel of "Pabuloma," Mo., from 1899 to the present time, depicting his rise from modest surroundings to become a leader of industry.
- 69 Davis, Clyde Brion, *Northend Wildcats*. New York, Farrar & Rinehart, 1938.
Story of a boyhood in "Fredonia," which appears to be modeled after Chillicothe, Davis' home town.
- 70 Dodge, Louis, *Whispers*. New York, Scribner's, 1920.
Story by a St. Louis newspaperman, involving a murder mystery and rivalry between two newspapers in "Missouri City."
- 71 Ellis, John Breckenridge, *His Dear Unintended*. New York, Macaulay, 1917.
Scene in the small town of "Mizouryville, in M_____ County." Ellis' memories of Plattsburg and Plattsburg College may form the background for this story.
- 72 Ellis, John Breckenridge, *The Picture on the Wall*. Kansas City, Burton, 1920.
"Lagville," a fictitious town near Kansas City, is the locale for this story of small town life.

- 73 Ellis, John Breckenridge, *The Third Diamond*. Boston, Badger, 1913.
"Pendleton," Missouri is the locale.
- 74 Ellis, John Breckenridge, *Twin Starrs*. Boston, Mayhew, 1908.
"Kentuckyville," the home of the Starrs, is a small town in northwest Missouri.
- 75 Ellis, John Breckenridge, *The Woodneys*. New York, Devin-Adair, 1914.
Story of the Woodneys, a happy-go-lucky family in "Westville" in central Missouri.
- 76 Farnham, Mateel Howe (Mrs. Dwight Thompson Farnham). *Lost Laughter*. New York, Dodd, 1933.
The locale is "Staunton," Mo., "an hour from St. Joe," where Hugh Price is reared by his grandparents and his female relatives.
- 77 Field, Roswell Martin, *In Sunflower Land*. Chicago, Shulte, 1892.
Short stories of Kansas and Missouri.
- 78 Gauss, Marianne, *Danae*. New York, Harper, 1925.
Scene in "Rosemont," a fictitious town not far from Kansas City.
- 79 Gradel, Emma C., *The White Blackbird*. Kansas City, Burton, 1931.
Scene is the fictitious town of "West Dover," "situated on the west bank of the Mississippi River." (p. 10)
- 80 Howe Edgar Watson, *The Story of a Country Town*. Boston, Houghton, 1884.
Bethany, the boyhood home of Howe, is the prototype of "Twin Mounds" in this story.
- 81 Hurst, Fannie, *Hallelujah*. New York, Harper, 1944.
Setting is the small town of "Perkins," which apart from its osteopathic college, bears no outstanding resemblance to any specific Missouri town.
- 82 Hutchings, Mrs. Emily Grant, *Jap Herron*. New York, Kennerly, 1917.
A novel purported to have been dictated to the author by Mark Twain through a ouija board. Scene is "Bloomtown," a small Missouri town.
- 83 Johnson, Josephine, *Jordanstown*. New York, Simon & Schuster, 1937.
Story of one year in the life of "Jordanstown," a "town poised on the borderland between North and South, sourced by French and Swedish and German and plain English stock." (p. 6)
- 84 Johnson, Josephine, *Wildwood*. New York, Harper, 1946.
Small town life in Missouri, 1912-1931.
- 85 Kennedy, William Anthony, *The Master of Bonne Terre*. New York, Shores, 1917.
Scene: Bonne Terre and St. Francois County.

- 86 Kroll, Harry Harrison, *Fury in the Earth*. Indianapolis, Bobbs-Merrill, 1945.
Novel based on the imagined happenings before and after the earthquake at New Madrid in December, 1811, and February, 1812.
- 87 Lane, Mrs. Rose Wilder, *Old Home Town*. New York, Longmans, 1935.
Short stories, based on recollections of the author's home town, Mansfield.
- 88 Mosby, James Logan, *Paul Winslow*. Columbia, Mo., Stephens, 1916.
Scene is "Riverton," a Missouri River town, during the first years of this century.
- 89 Musick, John Roy, *Crutches for Sale*. New York, Neely, 1899.
A propaganda novel based on a play written and produced by students of Dr. Andrew T. Still's new college of osteopathy. Locale for a part of the story is Kirksville.
- 90 Nugent, Hazel Scott, *The Stumbling Stone*. Chicago, Ryerson, 1933.
"The old house around which much of the action centers is an outgrowth of my conception of an old place which actually stands in Fayette, Missouri . . . on Church St., two or three blocks out from the square." (Letter from the author to Floyd C. Shoemaker, dated May 28, 1934.)
- 91 Ogden, George Washington, *Steamboat Gold*. New York, Dodd, 1931.
Story of a search for a buried treasure near the town of "New Bend," Missouri.
- 92 Page, Mrs. Eliza Jaquith, *Only a Waif*. St. Louis, Kline, 1890.
Action in this story is based on the New Madrid earthquake of 1811-1812.
- 93 Saunders, Ripley Dunlap, *Colonel Todhunter of Missouri*. Indianapolis, Bobbs-Merrill, 1911.
Story of a political campaign in which Colonel Todhunter of "Nineveh," leads the Missouri Democrats to victory over the city machines.
- 94 Seifert, Adele, *Deeds Ill Done*. New York, Mill, 1939.
Detective story with its setting in a small town near St. Louis.
- 95 Seifert, Adele, *3 Blind Mice*. New York, Morrow, 1942.
Detective story with its setting in "Branch Corners," a small town outside St. Louis.
- 96 Seifert, Elizabeth, *Bright Scalpel*. New York, Dodd, 1941.
Novel based on a doctor's life in the mining town of "Mine Shaft," Missouri.
- 97 Seifert, Elizabeth, *Doctor Ellison's Decision*. New York, Dodd, 1944.
Scene: "Shannon" and "Salem," Missouri.

- 98 Seifert, Elizabeth, *Girl Intern*. New York, Dodd, 1944.
Scene is a small community, "Lake City," some fifty miles from St. Louis.
- 99 Seifert, Elizabeth, *Surgeon in Charge*. New York, Dodd, 1942.
"Fairfax," Missouri, another fictitious town near St. Louis, is the locale.
- 100 Seifert, Elizabeth, *Young Doctor Galahad*. New York, Dodd, 1938.
Story of a young surgeon in a small town hospital in "Darcey," Missouri.
- 101 Selby, John, *Island in the Corn*. New York, Farrar & Rinehart, 1941.
Describes the adventures of a Wisconsin family who migrate to Minnesota and then to "Bridgewater," (Gallatin) Missouri.
- 102 Stanley, Caroline Abbott, *Dr. Llewellyn and His Friends*. New York, Revell, 1914.
Short stories of a young doctor and his attempt to introduce modern ideas into the old-fashioned town of "Putney," Missouri.
- 103 Stanley, Caroline Abbott, *The Master of 'The Oaks.'* New York, Revell, 1912.
Further adventures of Dr. Llewellyn.
- 104 Street, James, *The Gauntlet*. New York, Doubleday, 1945.
The locale is "Linden," Missouri, "a so-so little town on the Wabash Railroad . . . about half way between St. Louis and Moberly." (p. 22)
- 105 Todd, Helen, *The Roots of the Tree*. Boston, Houghton, 1944.
Novel is set in a Missouri college town, to which a German scholar comes when he is driven from his native country.
- 106 Van Fossen, Loß B., *The Romance of the Hamilton Estate*. Kansas City, Burton, 1915.
Small town of "Lake City," Missouri is the locale.
- 107 *A Woman of Sorrows*. Kirksville, Mo., Journal Printing Co., 1913.
Subtitle: An Osteopathic Novel Beginning at the Time of the 1908 Convention.
- 108 Yerf, Christopher, *Emily Bellefontaine*. Chicago, Conkey, 1908.
Scene is the Bellefontaine farm which "lay at the edge of the dreamy little town of Ste. Genevieve in eastern Missouri." (p. 9)
- 109 Young, Rose Emmet, *Henderson*. Boston, Houghton, 1904.
Short stories, all concerning the tale of a country doctor in a small Missouri town.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

MISSOURI AGRICULTURE AS REVEALED IN THE EASTERN AGRICULTURAL PRESS, 1823-1869

PART I

EDITED BY GEORGE F. LEMMER*

Some of the most valuable source material on the history of American agriculture lies untouched in the archives and libraries of the East. Much of this material consists of letters written by farmers themselves to the editors of farm journals, the first important avenues for the dissemination of knowledge relative to the improvement of agriculture. Many of the more progressive westerners wrote to the agricultural editors, seeking solutions to their problems. Probably more, however, wrote to describe the advantages of the wonderful country they were exploiting, and to relate how men farmed "West."

The letters herein reproduced were published in the *American Farmer*¹ of Baltimore, Maryland, the *Cultivator*² of Albany, New York, the *Country Gentleman*³ of Albany, New York, and the *Southern Cultivator*⁴ of Augusta, Georgia. The majority were addressed directly to the editors.

*GEORGE F. LEMMER, a native of Cass County, Missouri, received the degree of B.S. in Education from the Central Missouri State Teachers College in 1938, an M.A. degree from the University of Missouri in 1941, and a Ph.D. from the same institution in 1947. He is at present assistant professor of history at the University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, North Dakota.

¹The *American Farmer* was founded April 2, 1819, by the pioneer farm journalist and agricultural reformer, John Stuart Skinner of Baltimore, Md. This was the first important farm paper in the United States, and was edited and published by Skinner until 1830. From September, 1830, until the paper ceased publication in 1834, it was edited by Gideon B. Smith of Baltimore, one of the leaders in a movement to introduce silk culture into the United States. Albert L. Demaree, *The American Agricultural Press, 1819-1860* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1941), pp. 23-38; *American Farmer*, I (April 2, 1819), 1; XII (September 30, 1830), 198-199.

²The *Cultivator*, founded in 1834 by the New York State Agricultural Society, was published and edited at Albany until 1839 by Jesse Buel, one of the outstanding agricultural reformers and writers of that state. Upon Buel's death in 1839, the journal was purchased by Luther Tucker, who had been publishing the *Genesee Farmer* at Rochester, N. Y. The journal was published

Unfortunately, farmers and other correspondents of agricultural journals were extremely reticent concerning their identity. They seldom signed their true names to communications, or if they did, demanded that the editor keep them secret.

These letters describing Missouri agriculture were copied from the journals in which they were published while the editor was engaged in a study of the American agricultural press, made possible by a grant from the Social Science Research Council. The periodicals worked are a part of the collection of the library of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

I

GRAFTING, 1823

Letter of unidentified farmer, Fort Osage,¹ Missouri, April 8, 1823, to the editor of the *American Farmer*.²

I am, at this moment, experimenting in my nursery.— I have grafted apples on sycamore and cotton tree stocks, close to the root. I am told that the most flourishing and surest orchards, of apples in the west, are growing on sycamore roots.³ I am trying peaches on the wild plum, and shall, by recom-

monthly through 1865, merging with Tucker's *Country Gentleman* in January, 1866. The *Cultivator*, I (March, 1834), 3; Series 3, XIII (November, 1865), 360.

³The *Country Gentleman*, launched at Albany, N. Y. by Luther Tucker in 1853, remains one of the most prominent farm journals in the country. It was published as a weekly by members of the Tucker family until 1911, when it was sold to the Curtis Publishing Company and moved to Philadelphia. The *Cultivator*, Series 3, XIII (November, 1865), 360; the *Country Gentleman*, I (January, 1853), 1.

⁴The *Southern Cultivator*, established at Augusta, Georgia, in 1843 by J. W. and W. S. Jones, was for many years the leading farm journal in the South and probably the only one to continue publication throughout the Civil War. *Southern Cultivator*, II (November 13, 1844), 183. For a more complete description of these journals see Albert L. Demaree, *The American Agricultural Press, 1819-1860*.

¹Fort Osage, or Fort Clark, stood on the Missouri River about forty miles below the present site of Kansas City.

²*American Farmer*, V (June 27, 1823), 111.

³The editor, unfortunately, has seen no extensive or authenticated report of the results of these experiments.

mentation of one of my neighbours, graft some peaches on stocks of the common black walnut. This neighbour of mine assures me, that he has seen a very *old* and flourishing peach tree, growing on a walnut—it is easy to try it; and should it succeed, perhaps we may be able to obtain durable peach trees—at least, we shall escape the annoyance of the worm. I am determined to try all manner of ways to procure a good permanent peach orchard. The result of such of my experiments as prove successful shall be made known to you in due time.⁴

II

MANUFACTURE OF SILK IN MISSOURI, 1826

Letter of Stephen Hempstead, Jr., St. Charles, Missouri, August 28, 1826, to the editor of the *American Farmer*.¹ J. S. Skinner, Esq.

Sir,—As the culture of silk has become a subject of considerable importance in the United States, permit me to give you for the *Farmer*, the result of a little essay made in this place by Dr. Seth Millington, an enterprising *practical farmer*, but before, totally inexperienced in this particular business.

A Mr. Atkinson, of Philadelphia, came here last winter with a view of establishing himself in the culture of silk, vines, &c.; but not meeting sufficient encouragement, or for some other cause, he did not attempt it, but left with Dr. Millington about 130 eggs for silk worms, which, when hatched, reproduced about 20,000 more; about 100 of these also hatched and reproduced an incalculable number, say 200,000; and of these also about 300 hatched, which are now finely advanced and eating heartily, and the Doctor has no doubt but fine crops or generations can be produced and perfected in one season, although this was not favourable, (the weather being cold and changeable for our climate;) yet had he expected these new and multiplied generations, he could have expedited their production and have prepared himself for feeding, &c., which he did not; the first eggs hatched in the spring before he was

⁴This letter was published without a signature.

¹*American Farmer*, VIII (September 29, 1826), 218.

aware of it or expected them to do so; and they have each time since taken him rather by surprise than otherwise. So that he thinks that with a fair exposure, careful attention, and common seasons, there will be no doubt of this result.

The worms were from twenty-two to twenty-eight days feeding, when they commenced spinning or forming their cocoons. They remained from twelve to sixteen days in them, and deposited all their eggs within three days after they came out millers; and these eggs, or a part of them, hatched from five to ten days afterwards; and if precaution had not have been taken to keep the eggs in a very cool place, the whole severally would have hatched within this time. Doctor M. took one hundred of the smallest cocoons, (understanding the largest were occupied by females, which he wished to preserve,) and gave them to his sister, (Mrs. French,) who, from his imperfect instruction, both being perfect novices in the process, reeled them off in less than one hour, and made twenty skeins of sewing silk of it—the sample enclosed being a part, and all of it of the same quantity and quality.

Doctor M. has procured from Prince's nursery, Flushing, L. I.,² some of the white mulberry; but they are too small for him to feed his worms wholly upon their leaves this season. But the black mulberry, which is indigenous and plentiful all over our country,³ supplied their place, and the worms, appeared equally as fond of their leaves as of those of the white; but he had not sufficient experience to know if they are as good.

Doctor M. wishes, through the medium of the *Farmer*, or otherwise, to obtain information from persons more experienced than himself, of the best or proper method of preventing or expediting the hatching of eggs when desirable.

Sincerely your friend,

STEPHEN HEMPSTEAD JR.³

²Prince's Nursery at Flushing, L. I., New York, was the best known nursery in the United States at this time.

³Probably a son of Stephen Hempstead, who came to St. Louis with twenty relatives and friends from New London, Conn., in 1811. The arrival of this large group of settlers was considered an important event in the early history of St. Louis. See *Encyclopedia of the History of St. Louis, a Compendium of History and Biography for Ready Reference*, edited by William Hyde and Howard L. Conard (New York: The Southern History Company, 1899), II, 1015.

III

BLOODY MURRAIN, 1839

Letter of A. H. F. Payne, Black Locust Grove, Clay County, Missouri, May 3, 1839, to the editor of the *Cultivator*.¹

Hon J. Buel—Sir—I will now give you (and if you think them worthy of it, through you to the public) *my own* observations and experience about the "bloody murrain,"² a disease I never heard of among cattle till I moved to this country. I have tried the "tar," sir, to my own satisfaction. It may have cured some cattle, but not one of mine, for I have lost six head of valuable cattle in the last five months with it, and I tried tar on all that I could get to in time to do anything with, but one, and it has failed, entirely failed, to do any good. Indeed, sir, I have come to the conclusion, that there is no specific for it; but like cholera, some few cases may be cured, but ninety-nine out of one hundred will die. It is a most painful, dreadful disease; those that discharge the blood through the urine and bowels, suffer much less pain (though no less fatal) than those that bleed internally; and I believe the best preventive is regular feeding, and not too sudden a change of food. Now for my reasons for thus believing.

In the first place, the spring and fall are the times in the year it prevails most; the poorest or fattest are the most liable, though some exceptions, but as to time and the order they are in. Last fall I had a very fine heifer (one that had taken the premium at our fair,) in fine order which was the first of mine that took it; she ran in a lot through which I was hawling corn to the cribs, and while we were unloading she would usually gather up the falling ears, and I would throw her the nubbins. On the next first day of the week, she did not get any corn, as the grass in the lot was thought sufficient. On Monday following she died. It being wet, the cattle did not eat their food clean, consequently they did not receive their usual quantity of aliment; and being weaker than the most of my other cattle, they were kept off, and consequently be-

¹The *Cultivator*, VI (July, 1839), 90.

²Murrain was a term applied to any of several diseases affecting cattle, particularly in the South and West. Even the most intelligent farmers frequently believed that large doses of tar would cure the disease.

came excessively hungry. I then had had another heifer that I prized very highly. In order to save her, as she was getting poor, I had her fed an extra meal, and the very next day she died. Here I had ample opportunity to try the tar, for from daylight till night (and the night before she was well, at which time I began to give her the extra feed,) I had her to operate on, but to no purpose. Well, sir, when grass came and would afford a good bite, one of my neighbors had a bull which he had kept upon dry food. I wished to get some of his calves, and obtained the use of him; turned him on my pasture, quit giving him dry food, and in three days he died. So, then, I conclude that too sudden a change from dry to green or from green to dry, will produce it; hence its prevalence in the fall and spring. Or permit a fat animal to get very hungry, or a poor one to get very hungry, or unusually full, will produce it; and when produced it most generally brings forth death.

While I am writing, I will mention a practice I fear is coming into vogue, which in my opinion is not only dishonorable, but calculated to do harm. It is the custom of puffing certain seeds into notice, and then to cheat the community with them.³ For instance Baden corn was posted through our newspapers as the brag corn, whether as to number of ears to the stock or yield to the acre. Well sir, we had some forty bushels brought to our country, and I do most positively affirm, taking the bushel I got as a specimen, there was at least one-fifth wholly unfit to plant, yet it cost us five dollars per bushel. There was not only every variety, from the hard flint up to the common *white and yellow*, but the nub or blossom and corn, and some of it actually rotten. Again, sir, a man who has Rohans for sale at St. Louis, at eighteen and three-fourth cents for each potato, (as I am credibly informed,) says each potatoe *will plant three hills, and each hill will yield one bushel of potatoes*. What must be the size of a potatoe hill to get a bushel of potatoes from it?

Yours as ever,

A. H. F. PAYNE⁴

³This was a frequent complaint of western farmers, who were constantly being cheated by high-pressure salesmen and fake advertisements.

⁴Augustas H. F. Payne was a well-known minister and farmer of Clay and Clinton counties, Missouri. In 1847 he imported about 700 fine Saxony sheep

IV

OFFSPRING OF THE BUFFALO AND DOMESTIC CATTLE, 1849

Letter of John O'Fallon, St. Louis, Missouri, December 8, 1848, to Thomas Allen¹ of St. Louis and forwarded to the *Cultivator*.²

Dear Sir—I am just in receipt of your note of the 16th, requesting information in relation to the cross of buffalo with our domestic cattle. I once owned a half-blood buffalo cow, with a calf by a common bull, but was unable to domesticate her, when I attempted [it] with the view of ascertaining how far the richness of her milk would compare with that of the domestic cow; its bag was quite small, as was its calf, which I raised to maturity. This cow with its calf, was brought to my farm with the greatest difficulty, from Jefferson county, in this State; but some two months after, in attempting to confine her, for the purpose of milking her, she broke away from all the force I possessed, leaped my post and rail fence, and returned through the city to her place of nativity, some thirty miles distant, leaving behind her calf. Hearing that she was there troublesome, I authorized her to be shot. My female buffaloes were inoffensive, tame and gentle; the males, when grown, were violent, vicious, and most dangerous; would readily break through any of my enclosures, or gates, in pursuit of my cows, preferring them to the buffalo cows.

In the course of twelve months, ten of my most valuable cows and heifers, having died, incapable of parturition;³ and my buffalo cows having also died from neglect or some other cause, I was induced to dispose of my bulls. No consideration

to Clay County from Virginia. He moved to Plattsburg, Clinton County in 1854, and was killed there in the Kansas-Missouri border violence during the Civil War. See George F. Lemmer "Early Leaders in Livestock Improvement in Missouri," *Missouri Historical Review* XXXVII, No. 3 (October, 1942), 37.

¹Thomas R. Allen was for many years an influential proponent of better farming in St. Louis County, a member of the St. Louis Farmer's Club, organized in 1869, and later first master of the Missouri State Grange. See George F. Lemmer, "Norman J. Colman's Rural World: A Study in Agricultural Leadership" (Unpublished Doctor's Thesis in library of the University of Missouri, 1947), pp. 112, 200.

²The *Cultivator*, New Series VI (March, 1849), 92-93.

³When a domestic cow was bred to a buffalo bull the calf's disproportionately large head and shoulders usually killed the cow at birth.

would induce me again to own one. There cannot be a doubt that the cross of the buffalo with our cattle is capable of procreation.⁴

J. O'FALLON⁵

V

FARMING IN MISSOURI, 1849

Letter of James R. Hammond, Shandy Hall, Cooper County, Missouri, August 7, 1849, to the editor of the *Cultivator*.¹

EDS. CULTIVATOR—Time and inclination at length concurring, I proceed to comply with your request, made more than a year ago; and undertake the task of giving you an impartial account of the country, its advantages, location, soil, products, mode of farming, &c.

Cooper county of which Boonville, a village of some 2,000 inhabitants, is the county seat, is situated very near the centre of the state, about 160 miles by land, and 200 by water, west of St. Louis, on the southern bank of the Missouri river.

That river, though one of the muddiest and most turbulent streams in the known world, filled with snags and sand-bars, rendering its navigation difficult and dangerous, is, notwithstanding, of incalculable benefit to the farmers in its vicinity, in conveying their product to market. . . .

⁴For many years considerable controversy raged over this point among American cattle breeders. Western farmers often considered the possibility of crossing domestic cattle with the bison in order to increase their hardiness. It was felt that such a cross might enable cattle to better withstand the severe weather of the northern states and the careless neglect they usually received in pioneer farming areas. Only in recent years, however, does there appear to have been any substantial success in developing a cross between the two animals. The Dominion Experimental Farm at Wainwright, Alberta, Canada, seems to have overcome the most serious difficulty (usual sterility of the hybrid) and produced what is called the "cattalo." This animal was bred specifically to withstand the sub-zero winters and swirling blizzards of western Canada. See *Time*, XLVII (June 10, 1946), 39. For reference to earlier experiments with this cross in Kentucky and Ohio see *American Farmer*, II (August 25, 1820), 172.

⁵John O'Fallon, one of the leading merchants of St. Louis and one of Missouri's wealthiest men in his lifetime, was born near Louisville, Kentucky, November 17, 1791 and died in St. Louis December 17, 1865. He was keenly interested in the improvement of agriculture in his state and helped found the famous St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association in 1856. *Encyclopedia of the History of St. Louis*, III, 1661-1665.

¹The *Cultivator*, New Series VI (October, 1849), 302-303.

The principal articles of export from this section of the state, are hemp, tobacco, mules and horses, beef cattle, pork and wheat. The articles of hemp, tobacco and wheat, and most of the pork is shipped to St. Louis. Our principal market for mules and horses is Louisiana, and for a few years past, Texas—a distance of from 400 to 600 miles, the nearest point, when taken by land, and 1500 or 2000 when carried by water. Last spring, however, the California emigration² created a market for most of our surplus mules and oxen nearer home. The annual caravans leaving for California, together with the constantly increasing trade from this state across the plains to Santa Fe, will be very apt to cause an increased demand for mules and oxen for many years to come. But immense droves of 3, 4 and 5 year old steers, are annually bought up in this section and driven to Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Virginia, there fattened, and then driven to Baltimore and other eastern markets. Our prairies afford fine grazing, and when they are eat out, the prairie grass is replaced by blue grass and white clover.

Farming here is conducted on the regular *skinning* system—taking everything and returning nothing, and new as the country is, numbers of farms are beginning to feel and show the effects of it. Crops on land that has been in cultivation from 10 to 15 and 20 years, are beginning to grow "small by degrees, and beautifully less." There seem to be a continual struggle with each farmer to have longer strings of fence, bigger fields, and more ground in corn than his neighbor. The results of which struggle, in conjunction with the ease with which land is brought into cultivation in the prairie convenient to timber, is that most of the farmers in this country *scratch* over a great deal of ground but *cultivate* none. Instead, however, of endeavoring to extricate themselves from their difficulties in the most reasonable way possible, that of ceasing to enlarge their farms and sowing grass seed until they are reduced to a manageable size, the cry is still more land, more corn. It is corn, corn,—nothing but corn.

²The California "gold rush."

I know numbers of farmers who cultivate from 50 to 100 acres of land, who have not exceeded 5 acres of grass on their farms, and many of them not a spire except what nature has sown for them. This, too, in one of the best grass countries in the world, and where the same labor expended in the cultivation and sowing of timothy and clover hay, will feed fully double the stock that it would in raising corn. It is true that we have some honorable exceptions to this rule, but I am sorry to say not many more than one sufficient to prove the rule.

We have some excellent stock, but as a general rule the stock here is exceedingly scrubby. The generally received opinion amongs the sovereigns here, is, that a big corn-crib, well filled, makes fine stock, and consequently they are indifferent about improving it by procuring the improved breeds of cattle, hogs, and sheep, to breed from. There has been more done in improving the breed of hogs than anything else, but there is great room for improvement yet, even with them . . .

As to manuring, the idea is looked on as preposterous! "What! manure our rich virgin soil that only requires planting, and a plowing or two to produce ten barrels of corn to the acre! Absurd. That was not what we left our old worn out lands for—away back in old Virginia, old Kentucky, or Tennessee, as the case may be, where we had to tub and toil, scratch and scrape, haul manure all winter, and plough all summer, and then scarcely make enough to keep soul and body together! Let them haul manure that like it, we're not in that line of business." . . .

Food is plenty; an abundance is given them [the stock]; they eat a little, perhaps a fourth of what is given; run over and tramp the balance in the mud, and then for want of some dry place to lie down and ruminate they stand knee deep in mud and shiver, while their owner wonders why his cattle don't thrive better.

Some, however, have the foresight and sagacity to avoid all this, by building their stables, barns, &c., over or contiguous

to a ravine, by which they are drained, so that each shower abates the nuisance, and the lucky farmer is not troubled with muddy lots and rotting barns. . . .

JAS. R. HAMMOND³

VI

LARGE SCALE FARMING IN MISSOURI, 1851

Extract from a letter of an unidentified correspondent, St. Louis, Missouri to a friend in Boston.¹

A Missouri Farm.—The following extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Louis to a friend in Boston, will give some idea of the grand scale upon which farming is conducted in Missouri:

"Yesterday I took a ride to see one of our fine Missouri farms, about eighteen miles from St. Louis. A Mr. Sigerson and Brothers² have one thousand acres fenced in with rail and post fence, which is one mile and a half long in a straight line on both sides, and with fine large gates every quarter of a mile. They have 150 acres of corn, 40 acres of strawberries, 50 acres of peaches, about thirty acres of flowers, and about 200 acres of fine grass, and 200 acres of fruit trees, 300 acres of pasturage, &c., all in the completest order and neatness, and in a high state of cultivation. They have about 160 head of cattle, 600 sheep, &c., 2,500 pear trees. They have a row of these trees set out threequarters of a mile in a straight line, with a row of arbor vitae on one side. I cannot begin to tell you of all the beauties of this place. The watermelon patch was about the size of half the Boston Common, and completely covered with vines and melons of the most luxurious description. You must

³The editor has been unable to make a positive identification of James R. Hammond. One James Hammond, living in Cooper County at this time was listed in the *Seventh Census* as a farmer and a native of Virginia, where he was born in 1800. *U. S. Census Bureau, 1850, Missouri (Population Schedules) Cooper County*. Microfilm reproduction in the library of the State Historical Society of Missouri of the original manuscript returns in the files of the United States Census Bureau.

¹*Southern Cultivator*, Augusta, Georgia, IX (December, 1851), 182.

²The editor has been unable to identify these farmers.

know that all the land occupied by the fruit trees is also covered with strawberries, grass, &c.

This farm has been opened within six years. Can this be beat in the old Bay State anywhere? If so let it be known. There are fine carriage avenues throughout the farm, crossing at right angles the main avenue, bordering with flowers each side about a quarter of a mile. I spent a day in this vicinity, and dined here on the farm, was escorted all over it, and treated in the most hospitable manner."

VII

NORTHERN MISSOURI, 1856

Letter of unidentified correspondent "Beppo," Pointed Woods, Clinton County, Missouri, to the editor of the *Country Gentleman*.¹

EDITORS COUNTRY GENTLEMAN:—Much pleasure has always witnessed the weekly visits of the aforesaid person, and, though a very novice in farming matters, I hope by its aid, modified with practical experience, to yet become a *type* of its name. Recently removing from glorious old Kentucky and from a portion that is so eminently famed for its fertility, and fitly called the Garden of the West, viz: the scope of thirty-five miles radiating from Lexington,—I was imbued with all the prejudices and pride that a Kentuckian has notoriously been known to possess for his home, horse, and wife or sweetheart as the case may be, and with a purpose of selecting a new home and a new occupation to me (farming) I visited Jackson and Cass counties on the south side of the Missouri river. These counties are the most noted of late for immigration, and the best lands are nearly taken or entered upon. I was much pleased at the immense progress displayed in the last two years in Jackson, as I had visited it in '53. Accustomed to seeing and living among forest trees, and finding neither in a situation *get-at-able* [sic] with my pile of dust, I wended my way northwards, forty miles from the river across, and selected a beautiful place of near six hundred acres in Clinton Co. Lying

¹The *Country Gentleman*, VII (March 27, 1856), 209.

on the dividing ridge of Platte and North Grand rivers, it is eminently healthy, and with about half prairie and the other portion well wooded with the various species of Oak, some Walnut, Lin, [sic] Elm, Sycamore and Hickory, and with a large creek to the south, running, I modestly think I have well chosen a good part, and it is through the valuable medium of your columns, that I hope to catch the eye of some clever fellow who wishes to imigrate westward to a place that may have none of the disadvantages of frontier life, while it has the valuable quality of good and cheap lands. Clinton county was surveyed in 1819, but owing to the want of a market has been much neglected by settlers until quite lately, the southern side of the Missouri river being the magnet that attracted all who wended westward to Missouri. The extensive Mexican trade and later Oregon and California emigration, gave an impetus to farming that the north side could not command, and the winter ice preventing stock either living or dead to be transported to market—*cost exceeding* profit in transporting. But now the St. Joseph and Hannibal railroads, which will be completed in a few months, will give us an outlet either to Kansas or to the eastern cities. Farming, as a consequence, has been until now, backwards.

Everything can be easily raised here,—fine corn, good wheat, oats, rye, &c.—winter wheat is mostly sown—potatoes and all vegetables, (watermelons particularly noted for luscious taste and large size.) The Chinchbug has appeared and been destructive last year on corn and wheat. The winters generally are fine, open sufficiently to work out-doors most of the season; but this year has been noted everywhere for its severity, beyond the recollection of that famed personage the oldest inhabitant. Hoping this sketch, raw and rough as it may be, will prove not displeasing, I am, yours, &c.,

[signed]

Beppo

VIII

CULTURE OF INDIAN CORN, 1859

Letter of "F.J.W.D." Bourbon, Missouri, Crawford County, October 1859, to editor of the *Country Gentleman*.¹

EDS. CO. GENT.—It may be entirely out of season now to give either my own practice or that of my neighbors in cultivating this important cereal, but as the modes and results are so widely different I am constrained to give them. My neighbors plow about four inches deep; I do eight or more. We plant in a similar manner. As soon as their corn is up so they can follow the rows, they run a plow through it, turning the earth from the young plants, and in a week or so run the other way, turning the earth as at first. They then throw the earth back to the corn, and this time plow four furrows in a row, and at the fourth plowing four furrows more earth to the corn. This is the usual amount of cultivation, though some give two furrows more one or both ways, making in all twelve to sixteen furrows to a row; and as they plow their corn with the same implement they do the field, and the same depth, they prevent its roots from running over the ground, and by throwing the earth to the large plant compel it to put out brace roots as long as they plow. In plowing I have seen the root wilt down as fast as they went through the field in the process of severing the roots, almost as plainly as though every plant was cut off just below the surface, yet they kept on piling the earth around the plant which must form into root until a rain comes, which running down the blade and stalk washes the earth away, and a new process commences of turning the root to stalk again.

My method is to have my ground in as good a condition as possible, and as soon as the plants will bear it to hoe them with a hand hoe and earth them up slightly; then I run Sayre and Remington's horse hoe² once through each row; in process of time the other way, following with another hand hoeing,

¹The *Cultivator*, VII, Third Series (December, 1859), 370. The *Country Gentleman*, XIV (November 10, 1859), 298. The letter was published in both journals, since they were both edited by Luther Tucker.

²One of the many early brands of corn cultivators which were coming into wide use during the 1850's.

which usually, completes the cultivation. If the earth needs more stirring I run the horse hoe through the third time, being careful not to let it run deep.

I am under great obligations to the COUNTRY GENTLEMAN for recommending it to its readers as the "best" machine in use.³ It has saved me more dollars this season than the Co. Gent. will cost for years to come. Now for the result—my neighbors have got a good crop of weeds, and say they will have about 30 bushels of corn to the acre, though some fields I have seen will not yield one-half the amount, though the cockle is a splendid crop. I have carefully estimated my crop (from a small portion of the field,) and shall have upwards of sixty bushels to the acre; my ground is clean and free of all weeds.

One word more about deep plowing. A neighbor plowed his tobacco ground about 3 or 4 inches deep. I did mine, on similar ground, as near to 10 inches as I could. His tobacco wilted day after day before the sun, while mine was as fresh at noon as at sunrise, and now our crops are in proportion to the plowing.

F. J. W. D.

³Agricultural editors consistently urged farmers to adopt new farm implements which had proven their efficiency. Usually, however, editors cautioned their readers to buy only what they could pay for without going into debt. Also, farm journals rarely recommended a specific manufacturer's cultivator or reaper; to avoid charges of collusion with manufacturers, several makes which the editor had seen in operation were approved.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

NICHOLAS HESSE, GERMAN VISITOR
TO MISSOURI, 1835-1837

PART VII

TRANSLATED BY WILLIAM G. BEK*

CHAPTER XVIII

SOME SUNNY ASPECTS, WHICH OFFER THEMSELVES TO THE IMMIGRANT TO THE UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA, TAKING FACTS PREVIOUSLY MENTIONED INTO CONSIDERATION.

I may recapitulate the bright side in a short summary—as it, for the most part, already appears on the preceding pages. The dark side will be treated in a subsequent chapter. That which appears as bright to one, may appear like a dark cloud to another, and that cannot be avoided. The ideas of happiness are conceded to be relative and individual. What one calls good luck, another may conceive of as a plague. As bright sides I would therefore consider:

1. The free constitution of all states.

This American constitution is, without doubt, the result of keen, mature deliberation, and has been brought into existence by men, who, in great self-denial, recognized well the requirements of the fatherland, and who were strongly concerned about the promotion of the general welfare of their fellow citizens. There was only *one* Washington in the new, and *one* Cincinnatus in the old world. We justly admire the great modesty and opposition to the ruling power in both of them, besides their outstanding talents, for self-conquest is the greatest victory which a man may attain.

The constitution of the American free states has no counterpart in the rest of the world. But it is only applicable to

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North America, as it is only suitable and advantageous in its peculiar present conditions. The American constitution would, however, cause much confusion in Europe, where so many are dependent upon one another— and by nature's laws must be and will remain so, because they cannot be freed from this interdependence without danger to the whole—as if the chimeric republic of the swindling German demagogues had become a reality. The European monarchical institutions with the deputies of the estates are the only fitting constitutions for those countries.

If we consider the American republican constitution in relationship to the history of all peoples of past ages, it will very likely endure as long as the population has not yet reached a size, which is proportionate to the size of the country; as long as one class does not obtain privileges over another class; and finally, as long as the nomadic American still has space enough to move on to the west and so can follow his most cherished inclinations, which divert him from all other speculations. Whether, however, the union, as it is now constituted, will hold together for a long time, is another question, hard to be decided in the face of the diverging interests of the individual states. In any case, the question may even be raised now, as President Jackson himself in his parting address has urgently admonished, to stick together firmly.

The worst enemy of the American constitution sleeps in their own forests, as Zschokke says, expressing it truly and correctly. This enemy would, however, only awake when the forests were in great part cultivated as in Europe, when also the customs of that continent found infiltration there. As a passing remark I make this statement only for the favorable consideration of the false prophets.

2. Equality of all classes among themselves and before the law.

3. Free commercial exchange in the interior and free trade competition.

4. Uniform measure, weight and money.

5. Unlimited possession of land without any annoying servitudes, which

6. is encumbered only by very low taxes, and
7. doesn't impose services, tithes or any other types of excises on the estate owner.
8. Good soil in the valley bottoms and some higher land, which as a rule, rewards diligent work, and does not yet need fertilizer in the new western states.
9. Easier and more profitable stock-raising than in Germany.
10. In general, better climatic conditions than in North Germany, although severe frost, rain, and draught are not a rarity.
11. No conscriptions. Only obligation in regard to the militia from the 18th to the 45th year.
12. Simple, not costly justice by justices of the peace and county courts handled by a jury.
13. Acceptance of the word of the law, without permissible, but often wrong interpretations.
14. Good income for skilled and unskilled labor. (See Chapter 17 A.)
15. Simple customs and ways of living of the rural population.

Of course, one could still mention more bright aspects. They are, however, insignificant, and I have to leave it to the intelligence of the kind reader to modify this picture in accordance with his individual judgement and at his own discretion.

CHAPTER XIX.

SOME DARK ASPECTS, WHICH ESPECIALLY COME TO THE ATTENTION OF THE GERMAN IMMIGRANTS

1. Lack of church service in the country.

The absence of this service is deeply felt by all those to whom religion is very dear. This feeling is expressed by the majority of the German immigrants, to whatever religion they claim adherence. It can, however, not be denied, that several have become indifferent, very likely on account of this shortcoming.

2. Lack of instruction in schools.

For parents who cannot instruct their children themselves or haven't the time for it, it is a cause of great concern. It is also the cause of the fact that

3. the same indifference for religion takes hold of the American-German youth, which to our regret is found in so many Americans in the country.

I don't know what has caused some writers to treat this very important fact as if it were of no consequence, and, on the other hand, place so much stress on the calmness and dignity of the Sunday celebration in America. True, everyone has his own ideas, the religious customs of different sects, which have degenerated into bigotry and sanctimoniousness, may even appeal to many of them. These customs, however, do not please me nor most of the others. We rather favor an active Christian life, for which the foundation is laid in youth.

4. The social conditions surrounding the immigrant are very different from those in the old fatherland and if he

5. doesn't find any diversion or pastime pleasing to his intellect, then he will become just as taciturn and reserved as the American, a hermit, by force, then

6. the silence of the forest can please him for a time, but not forever.

7. The longing for the fatherland, for relatives, friends, and acquaintances is painful to a man of feeling and emotion. Such feelings are common to every man.

8. Difficult hard labor awaits the settler in the first year. He must spend them without any returns, if he engages in farming.

9. If the settler cannot do all his work himself, he has to pay more for help than the farm can produce. In addition, he has to put up with the impertinence of the farmhands.

10. Searching for the livestock in the forests and preventing them from breaking into the fields is troublesome and requires much time.

11. Long trips to the mills and the driving of horses, where horse mills are found, is tiresome and expensive.

12. The loghouses can only be satisfactory to one who has been accustomed to live in Polish villages. Of course, one

can build a good house, if one wishes a better dwelling. However, the immigrant, busied with more essential work, cannot think of it in the first years.

13. The temperatures in winter and spring show a too striking change to be wholesome. These sudden changes and the forest air are the causes of the ague which, as a rule, comes around each year. Exceptions are a rarity.

14. A real appreciation of freedom and equality is not the gift of everybody. The previously mentioned horrible scenes prove this, also the behavior of several uneducated Germans.

15. Poisonous snakes require caution; and

16. Bed bugs, ticks, mosquitoes, etc. just as much as bears and wolves that rob many a sheep, and the so-called opossum, which steals chickens, belong to the doubtful attractions of rural life.

17. Negro slavery is a stigma on humanity and offends the feeling of any honor-loving German.

18. Strangers and natives alike are molested by willful street urchins in the cities, who, with extraordinary pertinence, throw their little fire crackers into the windows of their neighbors. Nothing protects one against this nuisance and misconduct of the hopeful urchins. Interference would only increase the evil. They might stone one to death.

19. The aristocracy of money or of fine clothing arouses repugnance. To don a fine suit and rattle a few gold pieces in one's pocket makes one a gentleman. However, others who dress plainly and modestly and don't display their cash, are poor trash, at whom one looks askance. This, of course, is a common occurrence in all the world, and I mention it only so that one should perceive how buffoonery makes its home also in American cities and the proverb, "clothes make people," can be applied here also.

20. Luxury in clothes is far greater in the larger American cities, than in Germany. The ladies—among them also housemaids, for they are ladies too, are usually seen wearing clothes of finest silk, with a real jingling of sleighbells caused by golden chains, earrings, brooches and rings. The men, especially the young ones, are nattily dressed, smelling of

pomade and painted like young girls. They wear heavy, golden watch-chains and numerous rings. The breast, having no medals, is decorated with a pin, which is often as large as a small watch and bears the miniature picture of one of their great men.

21. The gross mismanagement of the banks has, in the meantime, been put to an end, otherwise this would rank among the dark picture, so much the more so, as on account of it town and country people have suffered considerable and painful losses.

I limit myself to the dark aspects just mentioned. Here I could also easily mention a few more, however, they are of less importance.

On the basis of the above statements an open-minded reader can decide if he would lose or gain by an exchange of residence. The point of view, from which my ideas and judgments emanate, I believe to have been stated sufficiently in the preface. Hence it depends entirely upon the point of view from which the kind reader looks at the matter, in order to appreciate or criticize my well-meant remarks. I rest assured in the consciousness of having been guided in the composition of the present presentation only by personal, practical experiences, love for truth and above all, by the holy promise to provide my friends and acquaintances with true, conscientious news about the conditions in the United States. It did not concern me if my ideas and experiences were at variance with those who had written before me, or if I stepped on the toes of their egoism and their false sham.

North America is not for everyone the land of joy and fostered hopes, however much human selfishness may try to make it appear so. It is only a question of one's own insight and the proper use of available conditions, to make easy advancement anywhere in the world, in any profession, even if one was not previously acquainted with its peculiarities and the means of such advancement.

I still remember very well the agreeable sensations which were aroused in confused souls, when nothing but what was praiseworthy and agreeable was advertised in books and letters about the conditions of North America. There hardly ever

was taken into consideration the earlier or present point of view of the author, or whether practical experiences substantiated his writings. The books or letters presented triumphal parades, as once upon a time did bulletins of the grand French army, until finally only rags and tatters remained. The old "Eldorado" was again rediscovered, and one needed only to slip in, in order to be treated with nectar and ambrosia. Farm hands behind the plow, mule drivers on the highway, and maids at their distaff told each other mutually the wonderful tale of the new Eden, and knew even in detail, that the President was addressed only as Mr. Jackson, the wood cutter as "Sir," and the milkmaid as "Miss." They knew, that one could work his way through the mass of deer, turkeys, forest plums, walnuts, etc.; in short, one needed only to reach out and grasp the roasted pigeons. When, however, a criticizing or even only doubtful letter appeared, then it was said that the author was either a man without any experience and desire to work, or he lacked the real ideas of freedom and equality, he ought to be horse whipped in order to obtain a recognition of his human dignity. In this judgment, one resembled the bees, who suck the sweet honey from the flowers, gladly leaving the poison untouched, which is frequently hidden therein.

It would be very indiscreet, if I would substantiate my statements with proof at the expense of others. I, myself, was at one time seized by the emigration fever, which raged nearly everywhere, and in this state of excitement every bit of pleasant news was welcome to me, every disagreeable report at least was doubted. I would, therefore, not be surprised if new cases of that same fever may cast a doubt on my experiences, and the doubter undertake the journey to the West, no matter whether they are fitted for the job or not. They resemble flies, who see so many of their drowned sisters lying in the milkpot and who still dare to plunge in, being unable to resist the temptation.

The reporter about North American conditions has, therefore, no easy task when he wants to point out the reality to everybody as clearly as it exists and as it presents itself in relation to his own personality.

Whoever reads Chateaubriand's introduction to his "Atala" must assume a real earthly paradise on the spot, where now the town of Natchez on the Mississippi is built, and yet it is known that the region to the mouth of the great stream offers everything but the depicted natural beauties and wonders. But Mr. de Chateaubriand wrote in poetical enthusiasm and one must consider the effusion of his heart only as such. But he, who presents a dry report about the conditions with which the immigrant first comes in contact, must follow the voice of his conscience alone, must praise that which is praiseworthy, but must also call by its right name that which is reprehensible and not decorate it with blossoms, so that the dark sides of the picture often appear interesting to the sentimental minds. Whoever acts differently and constantly beautifies the difficult and disagreeable with rhetorical flowers, sins heavily against his brethren and against humanity,—and I have not wished to burden myself with such a sin.

[*Editor's Note:* Due to the dark aspects of immigrant life mentioned in Chapter XIX and also to the acute homesickness of his wife and the fact that his older children were girls who were of little help to him on his farm, Hesse decided to return to Germany in April, 1837. His journey with his family from Jefferson City to St. Louis and on up the Ohio to Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and New York was beset by many sorrows, among them the illness of his wife and the death of his brother and his only little son, but despite his troubles, Hesse gives detailed descriptions of the most interesting events of his journey and the cities through which he and his family passed. He was particularly impressed with Philadelphia and New York. Their trip from New York to London on the liner "Quebeck," which occupied more than a month, was exciting, due to a severe storm and a collision in the bay of Portsmouth with another vessel but with the aid of a divine Providence, which Hesse frequently credits with their safety, they arrived at last in their beloved fatherland after a two-year sojourn in America.]

(THE END)

THE MISSOURI READER
THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION

PART I

EDITED BY HELEN DEVENEAU FINLEY¹

Jefferson Plans the Expedition
Winter Camp at Wood River, 1803-1804
The Expedition Enters the Missouri
Indian Councils and the Plains
Winter Camp at Fort Mandan, 1804-1805

One of the greatest feats in the annals of American history was the expedition of Lewis and Clark from the Mississippi to the Pacific. With their party they faced the terrors and uncertainties of that vast country to reach the unknown territory of the great Northwest. This expedition was the result of years of farsighted planning by President Thomas Jefferson. Foremost among Americans of his day, he realized the importance of this country. The formation of the expedition was the culmination of his long-cherished plan for the exploration of this vast unknown region.

JEFFERSON PLANS THE EXPEDITION

The President requested of Congress even before the Louisiana Purchase, an appropriation for the undertaking "in which he urged the importance of reaching out for the trade of the Indians on the Missouri River, that thus far had in large measure been absorbed by the English companies; and suggested an exploring party as the best means of accomplishing this object."² The amount asked for was \$2,500,

¹HELEN DEVENEAU FINLEY, a native of New York, received her B.A. in English literature at the Pennsylvania State College in 1945. She was employed until recently as a research associate of the State Historical Society of Missouri.

²Meriwether Lewis, *Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, 1804-1806*; Printed from the Original Manuscripts in the Library of the American Philosophical Society . . . edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites (New York: Dodd, Mead, & Company, 1904-1905), I, Part I, Introduction p. xxiii; Here-

which Lewis had itemized for such things as: "Mathematical instruments, arms and accoutrements extraordinary, camp equipage, medicine & packing, means of transportation, Indians presents, etc."³ The appropriation was granted by Congress in 1803, thus making possible this expedition which was to be the first successful exploration by white men across the present continental United States.

Jefferson chose his friend and neighbor, Meriwether Lewis (Aug. 18, 1774-Oct. 11, 1809), to head the project. Lewis had entered the army when only 19, where he served for eight years, and in 1801 was appointed private secretary to the President. His army experience and the fact that he was a skilled hunter and a good amateur botanist made him well fitted for the leadership. Jefferson says of him in a letter that he was "of courage undaunted; possessing a firmness and perseverance of purpose which nothing but impossibilities could divert from its direction . . ."⁴

Their choice of an associate was William Clark (Aug. 1, 1770-Sept. 1, 1838), also a Virginian, who had in early life moved to Kentucky. He had entered the army at 19 where he had met Lewis. Clark had had much experience in fighting the Indians in the upper Ohio region and in dealings with the Spanish. Of him "It is said that no officer impressed the Spanish with a more wholesome respect than young Lieutenant William Clark."⁵

The purpose of the expedition was set forth by President Jefferson himself in a letter to Lewis on June 20, 1803. He wrote in part: "The object of your mission is to explore the Missouri river, & such principal stream of it as, by its course & communication with the waters of the Pacific Ocean, may offer the most direct & practicable water communication

after referred to in the footnotes as *Original Journals* and in the text as *Journals*. Permission to use the quotations in this article from the *Original Journals* has been courteously granted by the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, by Dodd, Mead and Company, New York, by the Wisconsin State Historical Society, Madison, and by the Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis.

³*Original Journals*, VII, Part I, 210.

⁴*History of the Expedition Under the Command of Captains Lewis and Clark*, edited by Paul Allen (Philadelphia: Bradford and Inskeep, 1814), I, Introduction p. xi. Jefferson's letter appears at the beginning of this volume.

⁵*Original Journals* I, Part I, Introduction xxviii.

across this continent for the purposes of commerce." He further explained that the party should observe the Indian nations through which they passed. They should notice their manners, size, customs, relations with other nations, their language, traditions and occupations. He advised: "In all your intercourse with the natives, treat them in the most friendly & conciliatory manner which their own conduct will admit . . . make them acquainted with the position, extent, character, peaceable & commerical dispositions of the U.S., of our wish to be neighborly, friendly, & useful to them, & of our dispositions to a commerical intercourse with them; . . . carry with you some matter of the kine-pox, inform those of them with whom you may be of it efficacy as a preservative from the small-pox; and instruct & encourage them in the use of it. this may be especially done wherever you winter." He told them further to notice "the soil and face of the country, its growth and vegetable production."⁶ He was interested also in the animals they saw, especially those not known in the United States.

He warned Lewis to be exceedingly careful with his notes, to make several copies of them, and entrust them only to those men whom he most trusted. "a further guard would be that one of these copies be written on the paper of the birch, as less liable to injury from damp than common paper."⁷

The first edition of the journals of Lewis and Clark was published in Philadelphia in 1814 and was entitled, *History of the Expedition Under the Command of Captains Lewis and Clark*. Paul Allen completed the copy for this volume and his name appears on it; however, the real credit belongs to Nicholas Biddle who did the editing. Not until 1893 did another work of importance appear which was the *History of the Expedition Under the Command of Lewis and Clark*, by Elliot Coues. Mr. Coues was an eminent scientist and editor of American historical sources. He used Biddle's work and the original journals interspersed with his own additions. In 1904, the centennial of the expedition, the first complete

⁶*Ibid.*, VII, Part I, 248, 249, 250.

⁷*Ibid.*, p. 248.

edition of the original journals appeared. It was edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites, superintendant of the Wisconsin State Historical Society. His *Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, 1804-1806*, in 8 volumes is the finest work on the subject. The quoted extracts from the *Journals* in this article have been taken from Thwaites' work. In the same year Olin D. Wheeler's *The Trail of Lewis and Clark 1804-1904* (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1904) was published. This two-volume work is of great value as Wheeler traveled the same trail as Lewis and Clark, noting later developments and locating streams, rivers, and mountains by their present-day names. Other works on the expedition have been published in the intervening years up to 1948, the latest of which is John Bakeless, *Lewis and Clark Partners in Discovery* (New York: William Morrow and Company, 1947).

The accounts of Lewis and Clark were not the only ones made during the trip. Thwaites says: "four sergeants,—Charles Floyd, Patrick Gass, John Ordway, and Nathaniel Pryor—also wrote journals. Tradition has it that at least three of the twenty-three privates (Robert Frazier, Joseph Whitehouse, and possibly George Shannon) were, as well, diarists upon the expedition—but the only private's notebook now known to us is that of Whitehouse."⁸ Gass's journal was the first detailed report of the expedition to be published. It appeared in 1807, just a few months after the return to St. Louis.

WINTER CAMP AT WOOD RIVER, 1803-1804

Lewis left the White House on July 5, 1803. He stopped in Louisville long enough to meet Clark and obtain volunteers. Most authorities agree that during the first year the party numbered 45 men in all including the two captains. The official payroll record at the end of the journey lists only 35.⁹

⁸*Ibid.*, I, Part I, Introduction xxxiv.

⁹*Ibid.*, p. 12 n. 1. "Following is the now generally accepted list of members of the expedition as verified by the official pay roll at the close of the venture: Meriwether Lewis, Captain in 1st Reg. U. S. Infantry, commanding; William Clark, 2nd Lieutenant in U. S. Artillery; sergeants—John Ordway, Nathaniel Pryor, Charles Floyd, Patrick Gass; and privates—William Bratton, John Colter, John Collins, Peter Cruzatte, Reuben Fields, Joseph Fields, Robert

This difference is explained by the fact that in the spring of 1805 a third of the original members returned from Fort Mandan to St. Louis.

Several members deserve special mention. The two leaders were the outstanding figures; on their return from the journey Lewis became governor of Louisiana Territory and Clark, governor of Missouri Territory and superintendent of Indian affairs. After the expedition returned to the Mandan village in 1806 John Colter again headed west and discovered the Yellowstone geyser region. Sacagawea, the Shoshone squaw, who joined the expedition at the Mandan village, is considered one of the outstanding heroines in American history. She withstood the trials and hardships of the expedition and proved to be an inspiration to the party. She was an able interpreter and the captains respected her advice on critical points. The expedition could not have proceeded beyond the headwaters of the Salmon had it not been for the help she obtained from the Shoshoni. In spite of the fact that she was of inestimable value to the expedition she received nothing from the government, neither money nor presents, although both Lewis and Clark mention in the *Journals* her great service to them. York, Clark's Negro slave, had the distinction of being the first Negro to go among the Indians of the Northwest. Wherever he went he was met with fear and respect.

Thwaites says: "December [1803] was a third spent, before the expedition went into winter camp at River Dubois, [Wood River] in Illinois, opposite the mouth of the Missouri."¹⁰ The winter was a busy one, Lewis spending a great deal of time in St. Louis buying supplies and talking to the fur traders who were familiar with the country. "On March 9th

Frazier, George Gibson, Silas Goodrich, Hugh Hall, Thomas P. Howard, Francis Labiche, Hugh McNeal, John Potts, George Shannon, John Shields, John B. Thompson, William Werner, Joseph Whitehouse, Alexander Willard, Richard Windsor, Peter Wiser. Besides these men, the party included two interpreters, George Drewyer (or Drouillard), and Toussaint Charbonneau; an Indian woman, Sacagawea ('bird woman'), Charbonneau's wife; and a negro slave of Captain Clark's, named York. Two soldiers, John Newman and M. B. Reed, who had set out with the expedition, were punished for misconduct and sent back to St. Louis on April 7, 1805. Baptiste Lepage was enlisted in Newman's place, at Fort Mandan, Nov. 2, 1804, and remained with the expedition until the discharge of its men at St. Louis, Nov. 10, 1806."

¹⁰*Ibid.*, Introduction, p. xxxi.

and 10th, 1804, we find him the chief official witness at the formal transfer of Upper Louisiana—at first from Spain to France, and then from France to the United States.”¹¹

Clark during this time was mainly occupied with the drilling of the troops, collecting supplies, and making ready the three boats for the upriver journey.

Coues gives an interesting account of their supplies: “The necessary stores were subdivided into seven bales, and one box containing a small portion of each article in case of accident. They consisted of a great variety of clothing, working utensils, locks, flints, powder, ball, and articles of the greatest use. To these were added 14 bales and one box of Indian presents, distributed in the same manner, and composed of richly laced coats and other articles of dress, medals, flags, knives, and tomahawks for the chiefs, with ornaments of different kinds, particularly beads, looking-glasses, handkerchiefs, paints, and generally such articles as were deemed best calculated for the taste of the Indians.”¹² The medals which were given only to the Indian chiefs were divided into three grades, the first bearing a picture of the President, the second a picture of animals, and the third a man sowing grain. The expedition was also provided with flour, port, meal, and whiskey, but there is no mention of tea or coffee. Meat, aside from salt-pork, was to be supplied from the fish and game obtained along the way.

The disciplining of the troops presented problems as some of the robust young men did not take kindly to the rigorous drilling. Each of the men had special duties to perform. In token of appreciation for their work they received a gill of whiskey and exemption from guard duty. “The practicing party will in futer discharge only one round each p^r. day . . . all at the same target and at the distance of fifty yards off hand. The prize of a gill of extra whiskey will be recieved by the person who makes the best shot at each time of practice.”¹³

¹¹*Ibid.*, Introduction p. xxxii.

¹²*History of the Expedition Under the Command of Lewis and Clark*, edited by Elliot Coues (New York: F. P. Harper, 1893) I, 3-4.

¹³*Original Journals*, I, Part I, 8.

Lewis had trouble with one Reuben Fields, and the following was read to the troops: "The Commanding officer feels himself mortified and disappointed at the disorderly conduct of Reubin Fields, in refusing to mount guard when in the due roteen of duty he was regularly warned; nor is he less surprised at the want of discretion in those who urged his opposition to the faithfull discharge of his duty. . . The abuse of some of the party with respect [to the] prevelege heretofore granted them of going into the country, is not less displeasing; to such as have made hunting or other business a pretext to cover their design of visiting a neighbouring whiskey shop, he cannot for the present extend this privilege."¹⁴ For this demeanor four of the men were refused permission to leave camp for ten days.

In order to promote peace and keep order, the captains divided the detachment into three squads, with a sergeant in charge of each. By the 13th of May, 1804, Clark notes that he had sent a message to Lewis, again in St. Louis on business, telling him that everything was ready, the three boats packed and the men "all in health and readiness to set out."¹⁵

THE EXPEDITION ENTERS THE MISSOURI

Monday the 14th, the expedition left Wood River. Clark decided to go as far as St. Charles and wait there for Lewis. "I determined to go as far as St. Charles a french Village 7 Leag^s. up the Missourie, and wait at that place untill Cap^t. Lewis could finish the business in . . St. Louis and join me . . I Set out at 4o'Clock P.M. in the presence of many of the neighbouring inhabitents, and proceeded on under a jentle brease up the Missouri . . ."¹⁶

Clark had already noted that "The country about the Mouth of the Missouri is pleasent rich and partially Settled . . at about 2 miles back the Country rises graduilly, to a high present thinly timberd Country . . in the point the Bottom is extensive and emensly rich for 15 or 20 miles up

¹⁴*Ibid.*, pp. 9-10.

¹⁵*Ibid.*, p. 16.

¹⁶*Ibid.*, pp. 16-17.

each river, and about 2/3 of which is open level plains in which the inhabitants of St. Charles . . . had their crops of corn & wheat."¹⁷

Several times the boat almost ran a foul of some logs; this, Lewis continues, "was caused by her being too heavily laden in the stern. Persons accustomed to the navigation of the Missouri . . . uniformly take the precaution to load their vessels heaviest in the bow when they ascend the stream in order to avoid the danger incident to running foul of the concealed timber which lies in great quantities in the beds of these rivers."¹⁸

Two days later they arrived in St. Charles and were met by many spectators, both French and Indian. The *Journals* say: "This Village is about one mile in length, Situated on the North Side of the Missouri at the foot of a hill from which it takes its name 'Peeteite Coete' (*petite cote*) or the *Little hill* This Village Contn^a. about 100 (*frame*) houses, the most of them small and indifferent and about 450 inhabitants, Chiefly French, those people appear Pore, polite & harmonious."¹⁹

Next day they held court on the quarter-deck to decide disciplinary measures for several offenders. One of these was John Collins who was charged, "1st. for being absent without leave,—2nd, for behaving in an unbecoming manner at the Ball last night,—and 3^{rdly}, for Speaking in a language last night after his return tending to bring into disrespect the orders of the Commanding officer."²⁰ Mr. Collins was pronounced guilty on all charges and sentenced to 50 lashes on his bare back. On the 20th, Capt. Lewis arrived in St. Charles and the next morning was spent in arranging details. In the afternoon they set out "under three Cheers from the gentlemen on the bank and proceeded on to the head of the Island . . ."²¹

Within a few days they arrived at the camp of the Kickapoos, who had promised to do some hunting for them. These Indians had succeeded, apparently, for the party was presented

¹⁷*Ibid.*, p. 7.

¹⁸*Ibid.*, p. 17.

¹⁹*Ibid.*, p. 18.

²⁰*Ibid.*, p. 19.

²¹*Ibid.*, p. 25.

with several deer for which the Indians were rewarded with two quarts of whiskey.

On the 23rd, they passed the mouth of the "Osage Womans R. [Femme Osage] . . . opposit a large Island and a [American] Settlement. (on this Creek 30 or 40 famlys are Settled) . . . we passed a large *Cave* on the Lb^d. Side (Called by the french the Tavern) about 120 feet wide 40 feet Deep & 20 feet high many different immages are Painted on the Rock at this place[.]'"^{21a} The next day they "passed a verry bad part of the River Called the Deavels race ground, this is where the Current Sets against some projecting rocks . . . here George Drewer & Willard, two of our men who left us at St. Charles to come on by land joined us, . . .'"²² On the 25th they "Camped at the mouth of a Creek called River a Chouritte [La Charette], above a Small french Village of 7 houses and as many families."

"The people at this Village is pore, houses Small."'²³

In the *Journals* on the next day appear the most recent rules for the organization of the party. These concern the boats, the batteau, the red pirogue and the white pirogue. There were to be three sergeants in the "Batteau," one at the helm, one in the center on the rear of the starboard locker, and the third at the bow. Each had duties to perform and every day they exchanged positions. These men were also directed to keep journals of the things which interested them most. All details of duty and guard were to be taken care of in the evening when they encamped. "Serg^t. John Ordway will continue to issue the provisions and make the detales for guard or other duty.

^{21a} *Ibid.*, p. 27, and note 1. The American settlement just below this place, about six miles above the mouth of the Femme Osage, was founded by a Kentucky colony which included Daniel Boone. In 1799 he had obtained a grant of land there from the Spanish authorities on which he lived until 1804. His death occurred there September 26, 1820 at the home of his son Nathan.

²² *Ibid.*, pp. 27-28.

²³ *Ibid.*, pp. 28-29 and note 1, p. 29. "Gass and Floyd in their journals, call this place St. John's, and say that it was 'the last white settlement on the river'—Ed."

"The day after tomorrow lyed corn²⁴ and grece will be issued to the party, the next day Poark and flour, and the day following indian meal and poark . . ."²⁵

On the 27th of May the party camped on a willow island at the mouth of the Gasconade River. On the first of June they passed the Osage River. "While camping at the confluence of the Osage and Missouri George Drewyer & John Shields who we had sent with the horses by Land on the N. Side joined us this evening much worsted, . . . those men gave a flattering account of of the Countrey Commencing below the first hill on the N. Side and exten'g Parrelal with the river for 30 or 40 M^a."^{25a}

The next day they passed the Moreau River and June 4 "passed a large Island on the S^t Side called Seeder Island, . . . passed a Small Creek at 1 m^l. 15y^d, which we named Nightingale Creek from a Bird of that discription which Sang for us all last night, . . ."^{25b} passed the mouth of Seeder Creek at 7 M^a. on the S.S. [starboard side] ab^t. 20 yd^a. Wide above some Small Is^{ds} . . . passed a Creek on the L.S. [larboard side] ab^t. 15 yd^a. wide, *Mast* [*Mast*] Creek . . . passed a small creek called Zancare C on the L.S. . . . at this last point I got out and walked on the L.S^d. thro a rush bottom . . . Nettles as high as my brest assended a hill of about 170 foot to a place where the french report that Lead ore has been found . . . Cap Lewis camped imediately under this hill^{25c} . . . on the top is a mound of about 6 foot high, and about 100 acres of land which the large timber is Dead in Decending about 50 foot a projecting lime stone rock under Which is a Cave . . . from the top of this rock I had a prospect of the river for 20 or 30 m^a. up.[.]"

²⁴"Corn from which the hulls have been removed by treatment with lye," *A Dictionary of American English* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1942), III, 1462.

²⁵*Original Journals*, I, Part I, 33.

^{25a} *Ibid.*, p. 38. Probably the country around Cote Sans Dessein.

^{25b} *Ibid.*, p. 38. Coues, *op. cit.*, I, 14, note 28 says "Cedar island & Creek (or river) are present names on ordinary maps; at [near] mouth of the stream is Cedar City. Callaway Co., opposite Jefferson City."

^{25c} *Ibid.*, p. 39. H. M. Brackenridge, *Views of Louisiana; together with a Journal of a Voyage up the Missouri River in 1811 in Early Western Travels* edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites (Cleveland, Ohio: The Arthur H. Clarke Company, 1904), VI, 164 locates this hill nine miles above Cedar Creek on the south side of the river.

June 7, "braekfast at the Mouth of a large Creek on the S.S. of 30 yd^a wide called big Monetou . . . a Short distance above the mouth of this Creek, is Several Courious paintings and carving on the projecting rock of Limestone inlade with white red & blue flint . . . We landed at this Inscription and found it a Den of Rattle Snakes, we had not landed 3 Minites before three verry large Snakes, was observed in the Crevises of the rocks & killed. at the mouth of the last mentioned Creek Cap^t. Lewis took four or five men & went to Some Licks or Springs of Salt Water from two to four miles up the Creek. . . passed some Small willow Islands and camped at the mouth of a small river Called *Good Womans River*. . . Cap^t. Lewis with 2 men went up the Creek for a short distance. our Hunters brought in three *Bear* this evening, and informs us that the countrey thro: which they passed from the last Creek is fine, rich land, & well watered."^{25d}

The next day "Set out this morning at Daylight proceeded on the Course of last night Passed two Willow Islands & a Small Creek above a Rock point on the L.S. at 6 miles on which there is a number of Deer Licks, passed the *Mine* [Lamine] River at 9 M^a."²⁶

On the 10th appears this entry: "passed two Rivers of *Charletons* which mouth together. . . above some high land which has a great quantity of Stone Calculated for whetstones . . ." The latter "heads Close to the R. Dumons [des Moines] The Aieways. . . Nation have a Village on the head of these Rivers."²⁷ This tribe was one of the Sioux, and is now known as the Iowa, from which the state and the river derive their names. Clark tells us he walked out some distance to observe the land and "Those Praries are not like those. . . E. of the Mississippi void of everything except grass, they about

^{25d} *Original Journals*, I, Part I, 42. Coues, *History of the Expedition under the Command of Lewis and Clark*, I, 17 says that the Monetou is "Now commonly Montteau creek in Howard Co., emptying at town of Rocheport, at or near junction of Boone Co."

²⁶ *Original Journals*, I, Part I, 43. Coues, *op. cit.* I, 17, locates the present Boonville about nine miles from the mouth of this river.

²⁷ *Original Journals*, I, Part I, 45. Coues, *op. cit.* I, 19, note 42, states that the "word Charaton has never been satisfactorily explained," but that the name has now settled into the form Chariton for both rivers which "reach the Missouri through Chariton Co., with Howard Co. adjoining at the confluence."

with Hasel Grapes & a wild plumb of Superior. . . quallity, Called the Osages Plumb. . ."²⁸

As they proceeded upstream the navigation became more difficult and the boats had to be towed much of the time due to the many sandbars and sawyers in the river. Many of the men became sick and this was attributed to the water. On June 15th "Continued up pass two other Small Islands and Camped on the S.S. nearly opposit the *antient Village* of the *Little Osarges* and below the ant^l. *Village* of the *Missouries* both Situations in view and within three M^a. of each other,^{28a} the Osage were Settled at the foot [of] a hill in a butifull Plain . . . next to the river is an ellegent bottom Plain."

Thirteen days later they saw "the high lands come to the river Kansas on the upper Side at about a mile, full in view, and a butifull place for a fort, good landing-place, the waters of the Kansas is verry disigreeably tasted to me."^{28b} All along the river the party was impressed with the wild life and vegetation. The *Journals* note several pelicans and extremely rich soil abounding with gooseberries and raspberries.

On the 30th, as they "set out verry early this morning, a verry large wolf came to the bank and looked at us. . ."²⁹ That same day they passed the Little Platte River, opposite where Leavenworth, Kansas, is now located.

The *Journals* report that they took time out to celebrate the fourth of July: "ussered in the day by a discharge of one shot from our Bow piece. . ." One of the men was bitten by a snake and was treated by Capt. Lewis with a poultice of bark and gunpowder. "Passed a creek 12 yd^a. wide, . . as this Creek has no name, and this being the 4th of July the day of the independence of the U.S. call it 4th of July 1804 Creek.³⁰ . . . We closed the [day] by a Descharge from our bow piece, an extra Gill of whiskey."³¹

²⁸*Original Journals*, I, Part I, 45-46.

^{28a}*Ibid.*, p. 49. Note 1 locates this as near the present Malta Bend, and not far below the site of the old French Fort Orleans [in present Carroll Co.]

^{28b}*Ibid.*, p. 61.

²⁹*Ibid.*, p. 62.

³⁰Coues, *op. cit.*, I, 38-9, note 82, says that the party passed the "present sight of Atchison, Kansas, between Fourth of July and Independence Creeks. The latter stream is still so called. It empties into the Missouri in Atchison Co." (Mo.).

³¹*Original Journals*, I, Part I, 66-67.

Lewis was the doctor for the expedition and from time to time treated those needing attention. The weather at this time of year was very hot and one of the men was "Struck with the Sun, Cap^t. Lewis bled him & gave Niter which has revived him much."³²

July 21st they came to the Platte River and stopped just above its mouth. The two captains navigated it for several miles and found the river very rough. One of the party, who had been on the river before, told them that the Indians used skin boats, because they would not turn over. They remained at their "White Catfish Camp" about 5 days, hunting and drying out their food and clothes, while the captains prepared maps and papers to be sent back to the President.

Several days later they saw their first badger. "Joseph Fields Killed and brought in an Anamale . . . this Anamale Burrows in the Ground and feeds on Flesh, (Prarie Dogs), Bugs, and Vigatables his Shape & Size is like that of a Beaver, his head mouth &c. is like a Dogs with Short Ears, . . . The toe nails of his fore feet is one Inch & 3/4 long, & feet large his legs are short and when he moves Just sufficient to raise his body above the Ground."³³

INDIAN COUNCILS AND THE PLAINS

Meanwhile they had sent an invitation to the Missouri and Otoe Indians to meet with them. On August 2nd the Indians came accompanied by six chiefs. "Cap^t. Lewis & myself met those Indians & informed them we were glad to see them, and would speak to them tomorrow, Sent them Some roasted meat, Pork flour & meal, in return they sent us Water *millions*. every man on his Guard & ready for any thing." Next day they "Mad up a Small preasent for those people in perpotion to their Consiquence, also a package with a Meadle to accompany a Speech for the Grand Chief . . . Delivered a long Speech to them expressive of our journey the wishes of our Government . . . The principal Chief for the Nation being absent, we Sent him the Speech flag Meadel

³²*Ibid.*, p. 70.

³³*Ibid.*, p. 95.

& Some Cloathes . . . after hering what they had to say Delivered a Medal of Second Grade to one for the Ottos & one for the Missourie and present 4 medals of a third Grade to the inferior chiefs two for each tribe."³⁴ The name of this location was "Council Bluffs" and the *Journals* say it "appears to be a verry proper place for a Tradeing establishment & fortification . . . The air is pure and helthy so far as we can judge."³⁵

On August 5th they "Set out early great appearance of wind and rain (I have observed that Thunder & lightning is not as common in this Countrey as it is in the atlantic States.)"³⁶ A few days later four men were dispatched to hunt a deserter. Also the captains arranged for another Indian council, this time to make peace between the "Ottoes & Missouries" . . . "Mahars and Souex." On the same day Clark writes: "I took one man and went on Shore the man Killed an Elk I fired 4 times at one & did not kill him, My ball being Small I think was the reason, . . . I have observed a number of places where the River has onced run and now filled, or filling up & growing with willows and Cottonwood."³⁷

For many years smallpox was one of the worst threats to the Indians. Forty years before Lewis and Clark made their expedition, an attack of this disease practically annihilated the Mahas. "The ravages of the Small Pox (which Swept off . . . 400 men & womin & children in perpopotion) has reduced this nation not exceeding 300 men . . . I am told when this fatal malady was among them they Carried their franzey to verry extraordinary length, not only of burning their Village, but they put their *wives* & children to *Death* with a view of their all going together to some better Countrey."³⁸

³⁴*Ibid.*, p. 97.

³⁵*Ibid.*, pp. 98-99. Thwaites says in his footnote, p. 98: "This is the origin of the name now applied to a city in Iowa opposite Omaha, Nebr.; but Coues thinks (*L. and C. i*; p. 66) that the place of this council was higher up the river, on what was later the site of Fort Calhoun, in the present Washington Co., Nebr. He also calls attention to the well-known uncertainty and constant shifting of the Missouri's channels, rendering it difficult to identify historic points."

³⁶*Ibid.*, p. 100.

³⁷*Ibid.*, pp. 102, 104, 107.

³⁸*Ibid.*, p. 110.

Fishing in the Missouri must have been productive as Clark writes that they caught 800 fish, pike, salmon, bass, cat and silver. In several days Reed, the deserter, was returned. He confessed to having deserted and to the fact that he stole a "public Rifle Shot-pouch Powder & Ball" He was made to "run the Gantlet four time through the Party & that each man with 9 Switchies Should punish him and for him not to be considered in future as one of the Party."³⁹

The Indians who witnessed the trial were very bewildered by this punishment, but after it was explained to them "were all Satisfied with the propriety of the Sentence & was Witness to the punishment . . . Capt. L. [Lewis] Birth day the evening was closed with an extra gill of whiskey and a Dance untill 11 oClock."⁴⁰

On the 20th, Sergeant Floyd died of "Biliose Chorlick" (now believed to have been appendicitis). He was buried on a bluff which now bears his name. The party progressed about a mile and camped on a small river which they called Floyd's River, just below the present Sioux City, Iowa. On the 24th, they passed the White Stone River. "In a northerley derrection from the Mouth of this Creek in an emence Plain a high Hill is Situated, and appears of a Conic form, and by the different natjons of Indians . . . is Suppose to be the residence of Deavels. that they are in human form with remarkable large heads, and about 18 Inches high, that they are very watchfull and are arm'd with Sharp arrows with which they Can Kill at a great distance; . . . So Much do the Maha, Soues, Ottoes and other neighbouring nations believe this fable, that no Consideration is Suffecient to induce them to approach the hill."⁴¹

On the 30th, they held another council with the Indians, this time the Yankton, another tribe of Sioux.^{41a} The *Journals* say of them: "The Souex is a Stout bold looking people, (the young men handsom) & well made, the greater part of them make use of Bows & arrows . . . I will here remark a

³⁹*Ibid.*, p. 112.

⁴⁰*Ibid.*, p. 112.

⁴¹*Ibid.*, p. 119.

^{41a} Coues, *op. cit.* I, 96-97.

SOCIETY which I had never before this day heard was in any nation of Indians . . . Those who become Members of this Society must be brave active young men who take a Vow never to give back let the danger be what it may, in War Parties they always go forward without screening themselves behind trees or anything else to this Vow they Strictly adhere during their Lives . . ."⁴²

Following this is a lengthy account of the Sioux. Lewis says the name "Suoux" was a nickname given these Indians by the French, however they called themselves "Dar co tar". Several days after this the *Journals* note that they saw some goats and turkeys. These "goats" were really antelopes and were new to science until Lewis and Clark discovered them.⁴³

The farther north they traveled the cooler became the weather; however game was plentiful. On Sept. 7th, they camped at a dome mountain, now known as "The Tower," a few miles below Fort Randall, South Dakota. Clark writes that he and Capt. Lewis walked up to this dome and "discovered a Village of Small animals that burrow in the grown (those animals are Called by the french Petite Chien) Killed one and Caught one a live by poreing a great quantity of Water in his hole . . . the Village of those animals Cov^d. about 4 acres of Ground . . . and Contains great numbers of holes on the top of which those little animals Set erect make a Whistling noise and whin allarmed Step into their hole."⁴⁴

On the 19th of September, they came to the great bend of the Missouri. Two days later "at half past one o'clock this morning the Sand bar on which we Camped began to under mind and give way which allarmed the Serjeant on Guard. the motion of the boat awakened me; . . . I ordered all hands on as quick as possible & pushed off, we had pushed off but a few minits before the bank under which the Boat &

⁴²*Original Journals*, I, Part II, 129-130. Thwaites adds: note 1. "The 'society' of warriors here described was one of the branches of 'the military and social organization which existed among the Blackfeet, Sioux, Cheyenne, Kiowa, and probably all the prairie tribes . . .' according to Mooney (U. S. Bur. Ethnol. Rep., 1892-93, pp. 986, 989) . . ."

⁴³*Ibid.*, pp. 132, 140, 141, note 1.

⁴⁴*Ibid.*, pp. 141-142.

perogus lay give way, . . . by the time we made the ops^d. Shore our Camp fell in."⁴⁵

On the 23rd, they received word that the Tetons (a band of Sioux) were camped not far away. The captains sent messengers to them to arrange a meeting, and as a result the expedition encountered its first real danger. After a short meeting and exchange of presents, Clark writes: "Envited those Cheifs on board to Show them our boat and such Curiosities as was Strange to them, we gave them 1/4 of a glass of whiskey which they appeared to be verry fond of, Sucked the bottle after it was out & Soon began to be troublesom . . . I went with those Cheifs . . . to Shore with a view of reconciling those men to us, as Soon as I landed the Perogue three of their young Men Seased the cable of the Perogue . . . the 2^d. Chief was verry insolent both in words & justures (*pretended Drunkenness & staggered up against me*) declareing I should not go on, Stateing he had not received presents sufficient from us, his justures were of Such a personal nature I felt My self Compeled to Draw my Sword . . . the grand Chief then took hold of the roap & ordered the young warrers away, I felt My Self warm & Spoke in verry positive terms." Soon the other men came ashore in the pirogue, and the Indians decided to think it over. Captain Lewis offered them his hand, which they refused. He turned and set out in the pirogue. When several Indians came wading after him, he took them in and went on board. "We proceeded on about 1 Mile & anchored out off a Willow Island placed a guard on Shore to protect the Cooks & a guard in the boat, fastened the Perogues to the boat, I called this Island bad humered Island as we were in a bad humer."⁴⁶ On the 25th, the party came to the Teton River which flows into the Missouri where Pierre, South Dakota, is now located.

October 1st found the party at the Cheyenne River. On the 8th they approached a large island about 3 miles long. On the shore near by was located an Indian village of the "Ricaras" (a tribe of Pawnee Indians). "Great numbers of these people came on the Island to See us pass, we passed

⁴⁵*Ibid.*, pp. 158-159.

⁴⁶*Ibid.*, pp. 162, 164, 165.

above the head of the Island & Cap^t. Lewis with 2 interpreters & 2 men went to the Village . . . all things arranged both for Peace or War.[.]⁴⁷ The Indians, who had never seen a Negro, were greatly impressed with York, Clark's servant. He made the most of this opportunity to display his prowess and strength. Thwaites writes that York " . . . told them he had once been a wild animal, and caught and tamed by his master; and to convince them showed them feats of strength which added to his looks made him more terrible . . ."⁴⁸

Twenty-one miles above this village they saw some stones "resembling humane persons & one resembling a Dog, . . . to those Stones the Rickores pay Great reverence . . . those People have a curious Tredition of those Stones, one was a man in love, one a girl whose parents would not let [them] marry (*The man as customary went off to mourn, the female followed.*), the Dog went to morn with them all turned to Stone gradually, commencing at the feet. Those people fed on grapes untill they turned, & the woman has a bunch of grapes yet in her hand,"⁴⁹

One of the best men of the expedition, J. Newman, was tried for mutiny and was sentenced to receive 75 lashes and to be "discarded from the permanent party."⁵⁰ This man behaved well after this but was not allowed to continue with the party beyond the Mandan village.

They were now drawing close to the Mandan villages and they saw more Indians along the way. Clark reports on the 16th: "I discovered great numbers of Goats in the river, and Indians on the Shore on each Side, as I approached or got nearer I discovered boys in the water Killing the goats with Sticks and halling them to Shore, Those on the banks Shot them with arrows and as they approach^d the Shore would turn them back . . . I counted 58 of which they had killed on the Shore.[.]"⁵¹

⁴⁷*Ibid.*, pp. 183-184.

⁴⁸*Ibid.*, p. 185, note 1.

⁴⁹*Ibid.*, p. 191.

⁵⁰*Ibid.*, p. 192. Newman's offenses consisted of mutinous acts and speech tending to deride the officers, disciplinary measures, and the purpose of the expedition.

⁵¹*Ibid.*, pp. 195-196.

A few days later they passed the Cannon Ball River. The *Journals* report: "above the mouth of the river Great numbers of Stone perfectly round with fine Grit are in the Bluff and on the Shore, the river takes its name from those Stones which resemble Cannon Balls."⁵²

On the 20th of October, they saw for the first time the ruins of the Mandan villages. Clark writes: "I saw an old remains of a village . . . on the Side of a hill . . . that nation lived in 2 . . . villages 1 on each Side of the river and the Troublesom Seaux caused them to move about 40 miles higher up where they remained a few years & moved to the place they now live[.]"⁵³ The same day one of the men wounded a white bear and Clark says: "I saw several fresh tracks of those animals which is 3 times as large as a mans track."⁵⁴

Within several days they encountered the first snow, and came to the Heart River, near what is now Bismarck, N.D. "Some distance up this River is Situated a Stone which the Indians have great faith in & say they See painted on the Stone, all the Calemetes & good fortune to hapin the nation & parties who visit it. a tree [*an oak*] which Stands [*alone*] near this place . . . in the open prarie which has withstood the fire they pay Great respect to make Holes and tie Strings thro [*the skins of their*] their necks and around this tree to make them brave."⁵⁵

Several days later they were visited by the son of the Mandan chief, "*(mourning for his father)*, this man has his two little fingers off; on inquiring the cause, was told it was customary for this nation to Show their greaf by some testimony of pain . . . it was not uncommon for them to take off 2 Smaller fingers of the hand, . . . and some times more with other marks of Savage effection."⁵⁶ The next day they arrived at the first village of the Mandans; they arrived just in time, for the winter was well under way.

⁵²*Ibid.*, p. 198.

⁵³*Ibid.*, p. 200.

⁵⁴*Ibid.*, p. 201.

⁵⁵*Ibid.*, p. 201.

⁵⁶*Ibid.*, p. 205.

WINTER CAMP AT FORT MANDAN, 1804-1805

The party remained at the Mandan villages from October 27, 1804, until April 7, 1805. The captains spent much time exploring the territory in order to find the most suitable location for a fort. The place selected was on the north bank of the Missouri, where wood and water were plentiful. The area abounded in game. On October 29th, there was a prairie fire. "The Prairie was Set on fire (or caught by accident) by a young man of the Mandins, the fire went with such velocity that it burnt to death a man & woman . . . a boy half white was saved unhurt in the midst of the flaim, Those ignerent people say this boy was Saved by the Great Medison Speret because he was white. The couse of his being Saved was a Green buffalow Skin was thrown over him by his mother who perhaps had more fore Sight for the pertection of her Son, and [l]ess for herself than those who escaped the flame, the Fire did not burn under the Skin leaveing the grass round the boy. This fire passed our Camp last [night] about 8 oClock P.M. it went with great rapitidity and looked Tremendious."⁸⁷

The same day they had a meeting with the Indian chiefs." . . . we delivered a long Speech the Substance of which [was] Similer to what we had Delivered to the nations below. the old Chief of the Grosvanters was verry restless before the Speech was half ended observed that he Could not wait long that his Camp was exposed to the hostile Indians, &c.&c. he was rebuked by one of the Chiefs for his uneasiness at Such a time as the present."⁸⁸ At the end of the speech the captains presented the Indians with presents and medals.

The winter increased in intensity, and the *Journals* report that the temperature dropped to 45 degrees below zero. As the building of the fort progressed the Indians became more and more interested. Clark reports that they would come and visit all day, observing the work with much curiosity.

In the early part of November Charbonneau, an interpreter for the Gros Ventre, came to see the captains as he

⁸⁷*Ibid.*, p. 211.

⁸⁸*Ibid.*, p. 210.

wished to obtain a job as interpreter with them. By the 24th of December the camp was completed and on the 25th the party celebrated. "I was awakened before Day by a discharge of 3 platoons from the Party and the french, the men merrily Disposed, I give them all a little Taffia and permitted 3 Cannon fired, at raising Our flag, Some Men Went out to hunt & the others to Danceing and Continued untill 9 Clock P.M. when the frolick ended &c."⁵⁹

The Mandans were peaceful Indians. They fought only when they were challenged or when it became necessary. They were very friendly to the party, and the winter was spent to the satisfaction of both the explorers and the Indians.

"The interpreter says that the Mandan nation as they (old men) Say came out of a Small lake (*subterraneous village & a lake*) where they had Gardins, maney years ago they lived in Several Villages on the Missourie low down, the Small pox destroyed the greater part of the nation and reduced them to one large village and Some Small ones, all the nations before this maladey was affr^d. (*afraid*) of them, after they were reduced the Seaux and other Indians waged war, and killed a great maney, . . . and they moved Still higher, until [they] got in the Countrey of the Panias, whith this Nth they lived in friendship maney years, inhabiting the Same neighbourhood untill that people waged war, they moved up near the *Watersoons & Winataras* where they now live in peace with those nations, the Mandans Speake a language peculial to themselves verry much they can rase about 350 men the Winataries about 80 (the *Mittasoons* or *Maharha* 80) and the Big bellies (*or Minitarees*) about 600 to 650 men."⁶⁰

On January first there is this entry: "The Day was ushered in by the Descharge of two Cannon, we Suffered 16 men with their Musick to visit the 1st. Village for the purpose of Danceing . . . about 11 oClock I with an inturpeter & two men walked up to the Village, . . . I found them much pleased at the Danceing of our men, I ordered my black Servant to Dance which amused the Croud Verry much, and Somewhat astonished them, that So large a man should

⁵⁹*Ibid.*, p. 240.

⁶⁰*Ibid.*, p. 220.

be active . . ."⁶¹ The rest of the day Clark spent in visiting the chiefs and smoking with them.

On February 11th, "about five Oclock this evening one of the wives of Charbono [Sacagawea] was delivered of a fine boy." She had a rather difficult time. "Mr. Jessome⁶² informed me that he had freequently administered a small portion of the rattle of the rattle-snake, which he assured me had never failed to produce the desired effect, that of hastening the birth of the child; having the rattle of a shake by me I gave it to him and he administered two rings of it to the woman broken in small pieces with the fingers and added to a small quantity of water."⁶³

The Mandan Indians were industrious people. They made baskets, mats, pottery, did weaving, and in addition, bead work, for which they were very well known. Lewis makes this entry in regard to this latter work: "Mr. Garrow a Frenchman who has lived many years with the Ricares & Mandans showed us the process used by those Indians to make beads. the discovery of this art these nations are said to have derived from the Snake Indians who have been taken prisoners by the Ricaras. the art is kept secret by the Indians among themselves and is yet known to but few of them . . . The Indians are extreemly fond of the large beads formed by this process. they use them as pendants to their years, or hair and sometimes wear them about their necks."⁶⁴

⁶¹*Ibid.*, p. 243.

⁶²One of the interpreters.

⁶³*Original Journals*, I, Part II, 257-258.

⁶⁴*Ibid.*, pp. 272, 274.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

HISTORICAL NOTES AND COMMENTS

MEMBERS ACTIVE IN INCREASING SOCIETY'S MEMBERSHIP

During the three months from November 1947 through January 1948, the following members of the Society increased its membership as indicated:

FOUR NEW MEMBERS

Sells, O. V., Denver, Colorado

THREE NEW MEMBERS

Ellis, Emmett, Warrensburg
Robinett, P. M., Mountain Grove
Withers, Mrs. Robert S., Liberty

TWO NEW MEMBERS

Fife, Pearl D., Kirksville
Jones, Robert N., St. Louis
Knox, William, University City
Pigg, E. L., Jefferson City
Rank, M. Agnes, Jefferson City
Rozier, George A., Jefferson City
Wood, Vesta, Springfield

ONE NEW MEMBER

Buck, Joe, Columbia
Carr, Nanon L., Kansas City
Crisler, R. M., Evanston, Illinois
Crow, A. L., Jefferson City
Davis, Mrs. Paul R., New London
Droher, Isaac H., St. Joseph
Faxon, F. W., Co., Boston, Mass.
Good, Mrs. Alexander, Westphalia
Jones, E. E., Lilbourn
Kaveney, Paul J., St. Louis
Lamkin, Uel W., Maryville
Lawrence, B. I., Fayette
Lemmon, C. E., Columbia
Loux, Herman, St. Louis
Marr, Mrs. Nellie, Liberty

Motley, Mrs. Robert, Bowling
Green
Neuner, Gerard, Kansas City
O'Hare, F. P., St. Louis
Pryce, Harold G., St. Louis
Rigg, W. B., Fayette
Rowland, Mrs. Claude, St. Louis
Scott, William D., St. Louis
Selleck, Mrs. Bessie J., Richmond,
Calif.
Smith, Vane, West Plains
Spencer, R. P., Fayette
Study, Guy, St. Louis
Thomson, R. M., St. Charles
Waters, A. R., Kansas City
Weishaar, E. A., Kansas City

NEW MEMBERS OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Ninety-three applications for membership were received by the Society during the three months from November 1947 to January 1948, inclusive. The total annual membership as of January 31, 1948 is 4225.

The new members are:

- | | |
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| Alcott, Edward L., Denver, Colorado | Harrison, Michael, Sacramento, California |
| Ash, Robert B., Milan | Herzog, Joseph F., Ste. Genevieve |
| Auerbach, Selig S., St. Joseph | Hill, R. E. L., Columbia |
| Badke, Fred H., Denver, Colorado | Hoffman, Mrs. J. W., Jr., Kansas City |
| Boeker, Roy E., New Madrid | Jones, N. M., Campbell |
| Brady, Robert H., St. Louis | Kern, Louis P., Ste. Genevieve |
| Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island | Krueger, Glen J., San Antonio, Texas |
| Burns, Lucille, Weston | Kuhn, Mrs. G. H., Clayton |
| Coffman, Edward, Jr., Columbia | Kurtz, Mrs. Grace, Columbia |
| Cook, Mrs. George E., Chicago, Illinois | Lanning, G. O., Ste. Genevieve |
| Corbyn, Henry E., Dallas, Texas | Lawrence, Clara E., Memphis |
| Craig, D. M., Carmel, California | Lawson Memorial Library, London, Ontario, Canada |
| Crouch, F. R., Farmington | Leonard, Mrs. Dorothy L., Denver, Colorado |
| Crowe, V. P., Oklahoma City, Oklahoma | Long, Fred J., Springfield |
| Cunningham, H. S., Springfield | Lowrance, William H., Kansas City |
| Davis, Ivan, Luray | McAllister, Mrs. E. N., Cranford, New Jersey |
| Donze, Raymond B., Ste. Genevieve | McDonnell, Allen W., St. Louis |
| Dunn, Mrs. Jessie H., Poplar Bluff | McKay, C. F., Knox City |
| Dyer, Mrs. Susan, Santa Barbara, California | MacMorris, Daniel, Kansas City |
| Easthampton Public Library, Easthampton, Massachusetts | Mahaffey, Frank L., Jefferson City |
| Ege, Mrs. E. Grant, Parkville | Mattingly, Mrs. Ernest, Warrensburg |
| Evans, Charles M., State College, Mississippi | Meador, Barclay, St. Louis |
| Fallert, Herbert J., Ste. Genevieve | Mercille, Earl J., Jennings |
| Fay, George E., Columbia | Meyer, Fred T., Ste. Genevieve |
| Fischer, F. X., Aurora, Illinois | Miller, George A., St. Joseph |
| Forney, Chester G., Jefferson City | Miller, Van Roy, Kansas City |
| Goodson, W. H., Liberty | Morgan, James A., Kirksville |
| Green, Carrol, Jefferson City | Pollard, Betty, Holtville, California |
| Hammond, Ralph W., Jefferson City | Purcell, Hovell, Jefferson City |
| | Pyles, Miner R., Kansas City |
| | Radcliffe, E. M., New Madrid |

Rankin, Glenn R., New Bloomfield	Standard, Forrest L., Webb City
Rauffer, Mrs. W. G., Bowling Green	Stephens, Bertha Floyd, Bolckow
Rawling, O. C., Marshall	Stout, Francis R., Kirkwood
Rhem, Charles H., Ste. Genevieve	Sullinger, Clarabelle, West Plains
Reiley, John E., St. Louis	Taylor, Norman N., Denver, Colorado
Renno, Bertha, St. Charles	
Rigg, Earl, Hannibal	Veron, James D., Clayton
Ringo, T. A., Hollister	Walczyk, Raymond E., St. Louis
Robinett, Frank A., Amarillo, Texas	Wallace, Agnes, East St. Louis, Illinois
Robinett, James L., Jr., Springfield	Weatherly, Mrs. J. E., Kansas City
Robinett, Richard Lee, Amarillo, Texas	White, Allen C., Jr., Evanston, Illinois
Rozier, Henry L., Jr., Ste. Genevieve	Whitsell, Mrs. C. S., Pryor, Oklahoma
Schantz, Leroy, Springfield	
Schmidt, H. A., Ste. Genevieve	Woods, George, Newtonia
Scott, Thomas A., Overland	Woodsmall, W. O., Kansas City
Selvy, Mrs. Floyd, Lamar	Woodworth, Mrs. J. G., Fort Madison, Iowa
Shrake, William L., Blairstown	
Sipes, Mrs. W. F., Warrensburg	
Smith, Mrs. Elizabeth C., Redondo Beach, California	

WEEKLY FEATURE ARTICLES OF THE SOCIETY

Since 1848 is the centennial of the discovery of gold in California, an article on the role of women and children in the ensuing rush to that state is a very timely one among the weekly features series published in the newspapers of Missouri. Soldiers' votes, fire fighting, oyster saloons, and the ever-present tax problem make up the other articles which were released during January, February and March as follows:

January: "The Soldiers' Vote Saved the Day in 1865," "Batching It Cost Money in Early Missouri Days."

February: "'Here's to Your Health' Was a Popular Saying in Early Oyster Saloons," "The Leather Bucket Fire Brigade."

March: "Women and Children Paid the Worst Toll along the Trail to California," "Firemen Fought Each Other Instead of Fires in Early Days."

SECOND VOLUME OF OZARK FOLKSONGS

The second volume of the four-volume series of *Ozark Folksongs* is now off the press. Collected and edited by Vance Randolph and edited for the State Historical Society of Missouri by Floyd C. Shoemaker and Frances Guthrie Emberson, it is a notable contribution to the culture of a region long famous in the annals of America. The expectations aroused by the first volume of *Folksongs* are amply sustained in the second and there need be no fear that "this monumental series—the most impressive and authoritative ever done for any American region," in the words of Lloyd Lewis of the *Chicago Sun Book Week*, is not keeping up to the reputation set by Volume I.

Comments made at the time of publication of that volume include these: the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* called it "an invaluable manual for the ballad genealogist" and said that "if succeeding volumes even begin to measure up to the initial book, the collector and the State Historical Society of Missouri may well have produced one of the most distinguished contributions ever edited and put into print in this country"; the *New York Times* called it a "rich collection" and the *New York Herald Tribune Weekly Book Review* stated that "it takes high rank for ballad scholarship." The *Christian Science Monitor* saw in the series a "project for which all lovers of American folksong will long bless the Missouri State Historical Society."

The diversified character of the second volume adds color and interest to the series for the ballads vary from the lonesome chant of the murderer "who's lonely for his moonlight and skies," to the humorous description of Texas in reply to the Devil—"to tell you the truth the stuff is so pore, I doubt it will do for hell any more." Songs of the Civil War, Negro and pseudo-Negro songs, and songs of temperance round out the 211 different titles and 207 tunes in the book which leave one nostalgically humming old favorites and painstakingly trying to master the unfamiliar scores.

Some of the photographs of the ballad contributors, usually in distinctive Ozark settings, are priceless from the

point of view of adding authentic flavor and of course the endpapers by Thomas Hart Benton could hardly be improved upon.

The *Folksongs* will be sold only as a set for \$15, payable at \$3.75 per volume as each is published. Sets may be obtained from the State Historical Society of Missouri by making reservation now.

VALUABLE HISTORICAL RECORDS AND STATE ARCHIVES TO BE
PRESERVED

The State Historical Society has recently received as a gift from the secretary of state of Missouri two volumes of poll books containing Missouri soldiers' absentee votes on the 1865 Missouri constitution, sent from the different army camps in Arkansas, Texas and elsewhere, and forty-seven volumes of state election returns between the years 1838 and 1878, with the exception of the year 1876. While incomplete election returns for part of these years are found in the newspapers, much of the data contained in these volumes is available in complete form in no other records.

A translation of part of Gustav Koerner's *The German Element in the United States of North America 1818-1848*, (Cincinnati: A. E. Wilde & Co., 1880) has been presented to the State Historical Society of Missouri by the translator, William G. Bek. The unit which he sent included part of the Introduction and the pages which have to do with Missouri.

The State Historical Society of Missouri has received as a gift from T. A. Ringo of Hollister, Missouri, a number of interesting old documents. Some are official documents of the years from 1861 to 1872; others are unofficial, dating from 1849, and and a third group is made up of personal manuscripts from as early as 1834. Mr. Ringo's interest in the history of his own state prompted the sending of these papers to the Society for preservation in its collections.

BACK ISSUES OF THE REVIEW WANTED

The State Historical Society is especially desirous of obtaining copies of the following numbers of the *Missouri Historical Review*: Volume III, No. 1, October 1908; Volume IV, Nos. 2 and 3, January and April 1910; Volume VI, No. 3, April 1912; Volume XIX, No. 2, January 1925; Volume XX, No. 3, April 1926. These issues have become rare and the Society is offering \$1.50 a copy for any which is available.

ACTIVITIES OF COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

The Boonslick Historical Society held its annual banquet in Boonville, January 23 with approximately 100 members present. James F. Gamble of the recreation section of the Division of Resources and Development, Jefferson City, spoke on "Developing Historic Sites in Missouri that Have Tourist Interest." A review of the past year, prepared by Dr. M. E. Gaddis of Fayette, was read in his absence by Dean E. P. Puckett of Central College, after which Dr. Gaddis was elected poet laureate of the Society. The following officers were then elected: R. P. Spencer, Fayette, president; William Shepherd, Boonville, vice-president; Eula Lee Pape, Fayette, secretary; and Mrs. E. W. Tucker, Boonville, treasurer.

Although the Cole County Historical Society was organized only six years ago by a small group of fifty persons, it has grown so rapidly that after its recent drive it boasted a membership of over 600.

Not only has it enlarged in size, but two years ago it started the ambitious project of raising a fund for a home and museum. Embarking on a special fund drive November 24th, with Dan W. Snyder and Mrs. John W. Hobbs as co-chairmen, the Society has succeeded in raising the grand total of \$20,000 with which they have paid for the former B. Gratz Brown home, to be used as a home and a museum, and for a number of valuable articles of historic interest which will be housed there. Some of these treasures are a huge mirror from the Price mansion, two antique mirrors from the Dunsmore mansion at St.

James, and a collection of eleven inaugural gowns worn by wives of Missouri governors. Miss Virginia Henwood is chairman of the Inaugural Gowns committee.

Work on the restoration of the building was begun February 2nd and the Society is looking forward to a gala opening about the first of May.

The Society, which is now incorporated, met November 19, at the Governor Hotel, Jefferson City, for the annual business meeting and reception. New directors elected were Mrs. J. G. Slate and Mrs. Monroe Pindell. Louis Hord Cook and Robert W. Hedrick were appointed legal counsel for the society by Mrs. Foster B. McHenry, president.

The Historical Association of Greater St. Louis met in the Administration building of St. Louis University, December 4. Papers were read by Dr. C. H. Gardiner of Washington University on "The Role of Guadalupe Victoria on Mexican Foreign Relations" and by Mr. Clifford Reuther of Park College and St. Louis University on "The St. Louis Press Comments on the Olney Corollary of the Monroe Doctrine."

The annual meeting of the Laclede County Historical Society was held in the form of a dinner meeting in Lebanon, December 4. Dr. Clair V. Mann of Rolla, the speaker for the evening, chose as his subject "The Romance of Martha Lewellyn Hyer and John Brazil Harrison," giving the stories of these two early pioneer families from the days when they migrated to Missouri from Germany and England respectively by way of Pennsylvania and Virginia.

Officers for the coming year were elected as follows: Miss Kate Adkins, president; Mrs. D. P. McCarthy, vice-president; Mrs. L. C. Mayfield, secretary; and C. H. Fayant, treasurer.

The Native Sons of Kansas City held a meeting September 27 at the Sibley school, adjoining the site of old Fort Osage, where they hope soon to resume work on their current project of reconstructing a blockhouse overlooking the river. They

also plan to define the outlines of the fort by setting short timbers in the ground surrounding that area.

At the dinner meeting on October 27 in the Kansas City Museum, the following officers were elected: William L. McPherrin, president; Robert W. Johnson, first vice-president; George E. Halley, second vice-president; Herman H. Kube, secretary; Watt Webb, treasurer; and James Anderson, historian.

In January, the group met to hear John Edward Hicks, of the *Kansas City Star*, review *Across the Wide Missouri* by Bernard DeVoto. Slides of beautiful and historic spots of Jackson County were shown by Edward C. Wright, Jr. The group also attended the formal exhibit of the Porter Collection of Early Day Western Paintings held at the Art Institute January 4.

The Platte County Historical Society held a box supper and bazaar November 25, from which it cleared \$185. Many of the members wore costumes of 100 years ago.

St. Joseph will soon have a new home for its extensive collection of natural science and history displays, when the sixty-eight year old Tootle mansion, at Eleventh and Charles streets, is renovated and made available for use as a museum. Recently purchased for \$35,000 through the generosity of William L. Goetz and the M. K. Goetz Brewing Company, a campaign for a like amount, to be used in remodeling the interior, is almost completed and tentative plans call for an opening date in May. Organized twenty years ago by a group of St. Joseph Junior College students, the museum has expanded rapidly and now contains many fine exhibits, among which is the Harry L. George American Indian collection of 3,000 items valued at \$50,000.

ANNIVERSARIES

"A Century of Grace," 1847-1947, was celebrated last year by Immanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church, St. Louis. It was just 100 years ago that the Immanuel District was

organized and the cornerstone of the church laid at Eleventh and Franklin streets. A handsome booklet commemorating this event has been issued by the church, tracing its subsequent history but also devoting a large number of pages to "Immanuel Church To-day" replete with pictures of present day church groups.

The state of Illinois, on December 30, held the centennial celebration of the birth of a former governor, John Peter Altgeld. A former Savannah, Missouri, law student, teacher, and city attorney, he achieved a fortune and the governorship of Illinois in 1892, only to lose the latter in the next election because of his pardon of three Haymarket riot prisoners, whom he felt had not received a fair trial. Always a staunch defender of human rights, he was reviled in his day but times have changed and he has at last won recognition as one of Illinois' great men, according to Irving Dilliard, author of two articles concerning him in the *St. Louis Post Dispatch* of December 28 and 31 1947.

January 5, 1948, the fifth anniversary of the death of slave-born George Washington Carver, famed scientist and educator, was celebrated in ceremonies throughout the nation. Near Diamond, Missouri, over 200 persons attended a memorial service at his birthplace, the Stratton Shartel farm. John H. Flanigan, Carthage attorney, and Earl Beck, superintendent of Douglas hospital in Kansas City, Kansas, and a close personal friend of Carver, made the principal addresses.

Ceremonies at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama, were highlighted by a telegram from President Truman eulogizing Carver, and by the presence of Postmaster-General Jesse W. Donaldson who spoke of the many contributions Carver had made to society. Donaldson then bought the first sheet of United States commemorative stamps which had been issued by the government in Carver's honor.

NOTES

General Omar N. Bradley, born near Clark, Missouri, has been given the post of army chief of staff, President Truman announced November 21. Assuming office February 7, he became the fourth native-born Missourian to hold this high post, having been preceded by General John C. Bates of St. Charles County (January 15, 1906—April 13, 1906), General John J. Pershing of Linn County (1921-1924) and the late General Malin Craig of St. Joseph (1935-1939).

"The Untold Story of Kasserine Pass," an article by Martin Philipsborn, Jr. and Milton Lehman in the *Saturday Evening Post* for February 14, tells the story of how Brigadier General Paul M. Robinett, of Mountain Grove, succeeded in stopping the Germans, under Field Marshall Ervin Rommel, at Kasserine Pass in north Africa. Although never given the credit for the success of this critical battle, the authors point out that it was due to Robinett having planned every contingency that victory was snatched from what had been defeat.

Jesse M. Donaldson, the new postmaster-general of the United States, is a native-born Missourian of the Newton County area. An article by James F. King, in the *Kansas City Star* of January 18, points out that it was during his thirteen year residence in Kansas City as postal inspector that he first came to the attention of the postal authorities for his solution of the Paola, Kansas, mail robbery in 1918.

Another eminent native-born Missourian is Dr. Corwin D. Edwards, professor of economics at Northwestern University, who has recently been appointed chief economist and director of the Federal Trade Commission's bureau of industrial economics.

Dr. Edwin P. Hubble, the eminent astronomer who is director of the famous Mount Wilson observatory in California, is a native of Missouri. He was born in Marshfield in 1889 and spent his boyhood there.

Judge John C. Young, former chief justice of the Colorado Supreme court, has been appointed a judge of the War Crimes court in Nuernberg, Germany. Judge Young's mother is Mrs. D. P. Young of Holden.

The battle ensign of the *U.S.S. Missouri* was formally presented to the state of Missouri in ceremonies held January 29 in Jefferson City. This historic flag flew above the "Mighty Mo" when armistice terms with Japan were being signed ending World War II.

A painting of this battleship and of the two outstanding military and naval leaders, McArthur and Nimitz, by the artist, William A. Knox, are hung above the speaker's chair in the House of Representatives at Jefferson City.

A painting of Simon Bolivar, the South American liberator, was unveiled at ceremonies in Bolivar, February 2. An original by Tito Salas, contemporary Venezuelan artist, it is the gift of his government to the largest town in the United States named for the great South American.

The Honorable Lester A. Vonderschmidt of Mound City, who found the article in the October, 1946, *Review* on "The Wiggins Ferry Monopoly" of especial interest, has written us citing some court cases on the Wiggins Ferry. They are: Missouri Supreme Court *Reports*, vol. 161, p. 34; *ibid.*, vol. 88, p. 615. Also the *Missouri Digest*, vol. 31 refers to the following cases on the Wiggins Ferry: 27 No. 95, 72 AmDec 247; 40 Mo. 580; 88 Mo. 615; 15 MoApp 227; 116 MoApp 130, 92 SW 118; 127 MoApp 236, 105 SW 306; 107 MoApp 287, 80 SW 978; 43 Mo. 380, 97 AmDec 402; 47 Mo. 521; 208 Mo. 622, 106 SW 1005.

A two-volume work entitled *American Jews in World War II* (The Dial Press, 1947) by I. Kaufman was presented to the State Historical Society recently. Giving the story of the more than 550,000 Jews who helped win World War II, Missouri's roll of honor with the individuals' names occupies twelve pages of Volume II.

Independence has suddenly doubled its population and become the fifth largest city in Missouri by a vote on January 27th annexing a group of little suburbs between that city and Kansas City. An article in the *Kansas City Star* of February 8, by Edward R. Schauffler, gives an account of the early history of Independence when it was the eastern terminus of three great historic trails, the fact that it is today the world headquarters of the Reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints and the part-time home of President Harry S. Truman and his family. The article is enlivened by a number of pictures of historic spots and important residents of Independence.

The Historic Documents Foundation of St. Louis held a luncheon meeting at the Statler Hotel December 31, to hear Dr. A. P. Nasatir of San Diego, California, speak on St. Louis' historical relation to the American Revolution. Over 100 people, interested in the history of St. Louis, were present.

The annual business meeting of the Missouri Archaeological Society was held October 8, in the library auditorium at the University of Missouri. The guest speaker was Dr. Waldo R. Wedel, associate curator of the United States National Museum, who talked on the Missouri River Basin surveys.

A meeting of the Missouri Historical Society was held at the Jefferson Memorial, St. Louis, November 28. Stratford Lee Morton spoke on "The St. Louis World's Fair of 1904 and Its Value to the City." At a meeting on January 30 Dr. Paul F. Titterington spoke on "The Local Early American Indians," illustrating his talk with colored slides of pottery and implements.

Dr. Howard Roscoe Driggs of Long Island, N. Y., president of the American Pioneer Trails association and author of a number of books on early trails, is attempting to raise \$2000 from Missourians to carry out a project of erecting additional markers on the route of the old Santa Fe trail, according to an article of December 21 in the *Kansas City Star*.

Shades of the past! The first major steamboat race since 1870 up the Mississippi from New Orleans to St. Louis took place January 15-27 when the steamboat Kokoda beat the Deisel-driven towboat Helena on the 1040 mile run. Sponsored by Federal Barge Lines to test the relative merits of the two types of power, the boats were each pushing 10,000 tons of cargo aboard four barges. Although the Helena was equipped with radar, she was so beset by engine trouble and other mishaps that she lost the race.

Styles may have changed in many things but "box suppers" are still a popular form of entertainment, a good way to raise money, and an aid to romance, according to an article by Cecil Howes in the *Kansas City Times* of November 24, 1947.

The Ellis Fischel state cancer hospital for indigent patients at Columbia, is the subject of an article by Helen Mavis Neal in the *Kansas City Times* of December 23. In the seven years since its completion, 12,000 cases have been treated there.

"Alexander William Doniphan" was the title of an address given by the Reverend Raymond W. Settle at the annual dinner and business meeting of the Alumni Association of William Jewell College, Liberty, Mo., May 26. The address is reprinted in full in the *Liberty Advance* of May 26.

Other unusual articles in the series prepared by Robert S. Withers on the history of Clay County have appeared in the *Liberty Tribune* for April 28, November 20, November 27, and February 12. There are entitled "Hemp Growing Meant Much to Economic Life of Early Settlers," "Old Letters Reveal Many Interesting Events in 1845," "River Wood Yards a Source of Revenue Following the Civil War," and "Clap Board Roof As Much a Symbol of the Pioneer As Were Thatched Roofs of England."

The discovery of a letter from a young lawyer, I. W. Shields, of Liberty, to a friend in Xenia, Ohio, dated 1845, led

to the writing of an article by B. J. George in the *Liberty Tribune* of November 20, 1947. Sketching in the early history of Clay County from its organization in 1822 to 1845, he concludes with the letter which gives an entertaining dissertation on the disadvantages of following the legal profession in a pioneer settlement.

The "Gravure Pictorial" section of the *St. Louis Globe Democrat* of January 4 features the St. Louis Railway Historical Society and its collection of old locomotives, street cars, busses and railroad equipment. Hard working "amateur railroaders" are pictured repairing engines, laying ties, and moving trucks.

A feature of timely interest by Irving Dilliard, appeared in the *St. Louis Post Dispatch* of January 2. Entitled "General Sherman Said It in St. Louis," it gives a short sketch of "St. Louis' leading citizen in 1884," the year in which he is quoted as saying when notified of the Republican convention's desire to nominate him for President, "I will not accept if nominated and will not serve if elected."

HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS

Lewis & Clark Partners in Discovery. By John Bakeless. (New York: William Morrow & Company, 1947. 498 pp.) This full length biography of the two heroes, Lewis and Clark, is an authoritative account, based on seven years of research by the author. Of course the main part of the narrative is given over to the two-year (1804-1806) expedition to the Pacific and back which immortalized their names, and rightly so, for fiction could be no more stirring than "the trail where weary men in tattered elk-skin cursed the rocks that tore their feet, sweated at the tow rope, poled against the savage current of the muddy Missouri, stumbled in the chill streams of the Rockies, and staggered down the western end of the Lolo Trail." Later developments have added ten states to the Union from the vast land these two men explored and established a claim to under appointment from President Jefferson.

This is the kind of book which makes history live and glow with its wealth of intimate details of Sacajawea, the Shoshone squaw, the personalities of the men on the expedition and the later lives of the leaders after their return home. Scholars may well appreciate this valuable account of western history.

Appleton Milo Harmon Goes West. Edited by Maybelle Harmon Anderson. (Berkeley, Calif.: The Gillick Press, 1946. 208 pp.) If all Mormons were of the stuff of Appleton Milo Harmon it is small wonder that they conquered a wilderness in Utah. He faced the grueling physical hardships of the emigration to Utah in 1847 with the same fortitude with which he met the orders of Brigham Young to leave his family for a period of three years to administer the Gospel in England and later orders to take his family into unsettled southern Utah to start a new settlement. Sprinkled with descriptions of a little fun he had as he went along and interesting places visited, his journal is good reading.

Moreau de St. Méry's American Journey [1793-1798]. Translated and edited by Kenneth Roberts and Anna M. Roberts. (New York: Doubleday & Company, Inc., 1947. 374 pp.) A clear, if at times slightly monotonous, picture of what a cultured Frenchman saw and experienced in a brief sojourn to the United States is recorded here by the author who possessed a clever pen, an eye for pretty women, and the disarming faculty of dissecting American customs and morals and gazing critically at the pieces. "What a country!" he exclaims at times, slightly overcome by its crudities and richness, and then in a prophetic vein describes it as "this land which if the inhabitants are wise, should one day astound the rest of the universe by its power and perhaps impose upon the universe the law of being happy like itself." As a source book for early American history, the book will undoubtedly be of great value.

The Wilderness Road. By Robert L. Kincaid. (Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company, 1947. 374 pp.) This picturesque trail from Virginia to Kentucky, teeming with

romance and adventure from the mid-seventeenth century on, rose to its heyday during the American Revolution. Indian outrages, battles with the elements, and the indifference of the Virginia legislature did not stop hardy pioneers such as Daniel Boone from pushing westward over it through Cumberland Gap to settle Kentucky. Its decline in importance in the ensuing years was due to its bad condition but the coming of hard-surfaced roads restored it as a great thoroughfare. Written in a scholarly and at the same time an affectionate manner by a man who evidently knew and loved the Road, the book leaves a good taste in the mouth for future volumes in this proposed series dealing with the great trails of our country.

Harry Truman. A Political Biography. By William P. Helm. (New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce, Inc., 1947. 241 pp.) The author, a close personal friend of the President and formerly correspondent for the *Kansas City Journal-Post*, gives an intimate, laudatory picture of Truman in this breezy story of his rise to the presidency. He depicts the President as a man, who, though he may have had some lucky breaks, rose to prominence through his own efforts, ability to mix, and sterling worth. One noticeable error in the book is when it gives Forrest C. Donnell as Truman's opponent in 1940 instead of Manvel H. Davis.

IN MEMORIAM: JONAS VILES

In the death of Jonas Viles on February 6, 1948, the State Historical Society of Missouri lost its second oldest living trustee in length of service. Dr. Viles was elected a trustee on March 8, 1904, and served continuously until his death. He was also a first vice-president of the Society, serving from 1907 to 1916.

During these four and a half decades he was deeply interested in the Society and took pride in its accomplishments. He was responsible for obtaining the Society's collection of state archives, which he personally salvaged following the capitol fire of 1911. He also contributed articles of permanent value to the *Missouri Historical Review*.

But his great contribution was made through his classes in Missouri history and the impetus and guidance he gave to graduate work in that field in the University of Missouri. Through these, the Society's collections were widely utilized. His thorough scholarship and unflagging interest in graduate work resulted in lasting contributions to the history of Missouri for which the State Historical Society of Missouri and the people of the State will hold in grateful remembrance this able and devoted scholar and teacher.

OBITUARIES

WILLIAM S. ALDRICH: Born in Chicago, Ill., [1865?]; died in St. Joseph, Mo., Dec. 29, 1947. A graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1888, he won the Rotch traveling scholarship in architecture in 1895. In 1910 he came to St. Joseph where several of his most notable works were the city hall, the placing and background of the Pony Express statue, and the *St. Joseph News-Press* building. He was a member of the American Institute of Architects.

CHARLES LEE BLANTON, SR.: Born in Howard County, Mo., Sept. 18, 1863; died in Sikeston, Mo., Jan. 8, 1948. Learning the printing business when he began working for the *Monroe County Appeal*, he has been engaged in newspaper work continuously since that time with the exception of twenty years (1887-1907), when he was employed by the Government Printing office and the Treasury Department in Washington, D. C. He became the owner and publisher of the *Sikeston Standard* in 1913 and since that time has become well known for his colorful editorials in the "Pole-cat" column of his paper.

GEORGE E. CARRINGTON: Born near Fulton, Mo., June 3, 1890; died in Fulton, Mo., Jan. 17, 1948. A leading advocate of soil conservation, which he practiced on his 200-acre experimental farm near Fulton, and the inventor of the "Carrington terracer," he was given the McCubbin award in 1946 at the "Kingdom of Callaway" dinner in Fulton, for having contributed the most to the county during the preceding year.

JAMES ANDERSON COLLET: Born in Chariton County, Mo., Aug. 11, 1868; died in Boonville, Mo., Dec. 10, 1947. A farmer and a prominent lawyer of Chariton County, he was admitted to the bar in 1893, became prosecuting attorney (1897-1901), and in 1922 was a member of the state constitutional convention. He was an active leader in the Democratic party.

SAMUEL W. FORDYCE, JR.: Born in Hot Springs, Ark., Aug. 11, 1877; died in St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 9, 1948. After graduating from Smith Academy, St. Louis, in 1894, he received a B.A. from Harvard in 1898, an LL.B. from Washington University School of Law in 1901, and an LL.D. from Missouri Valley College at Marshall, conferred in 1923. A widely known attorney, he was also a leader in national, state, and city Democratic politics. In World War I he was counsel for the War Finance Corporation. He had been a member of the State Historical Society since 1919.

MARK LONDON GOODWIN: Born in Sedalia, Mo., Oct. 4, 1871; died in Austin, Texas, Nov. 23, 1947. Educated at Scarritt College, Neosho, (1890-1892), he was for a number of years connected with various newspapers published in Oklahoma and Texas. At the time of his retirement in 1939 he was the Washington correspondent of the *Dallas Morning News* and the *Dallas Evening Journal*, a position he had held since 1914.

ROY MONROE GREEN: Born in Carrollton, Mo., Mar. 12, 1889; died in Denver, Colo., Jan. 22, 1948. Receiving his B.S. degree from the University of Missouri in 1914 and an M.S. from Kansas State College in 1923, he taught agricultural economics at the University of Missouri (1915-1920) and at Kansas State College (1920-1933). He served in Washington, D. C., with the Farm Credit administration and headed the Federal Land Bank system briefly before becoming president of the A. and M. College at Fort Collins, Colorado, in 1940.

LOUIS LECLERE JANIS: Born in Ste. Genevieve, Mo., Oct. 14, 1881; died in St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 8, 1947. Editor and publisher of the Ste. Genevieve *The Fair Play* for a number of years he relinquished his position in 1945, remaining in the business as a printer.

DAVID AUSTIN LATCHAW: Born near Franklin, Pa., Jan. 2, 1861; died in Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 24, 1948. Although born in Pennsylvania and educated there at Grove City College and the National School of Elocution and Oratory in Philadelphia, graduating in 1885, he soon thereafter came to Kansas City where he was associated with the newspaper business for sixty years. He joined the staff of *The Star* in 1902 as dramatic and music critic and editorial writer, later becoming night editor and in 1928 associate editor.

GEORGE GRANT MACCURDY: Born in Warrensburg, Mo., Apr. 17, 1863; died in Greenwood Township, N. J., Nov. 15, 1947. A graduate of the State Normal School at Warrensburg in 1887, he received his A.B. from Harvard in 1893 and his M.A. the following year. He then attended the universities of Vienna, Paris, and Berlin, and received his Ph.D. from Yale in 1905. Curator of the anthropological collections at Yale in an active and then emeritus capacity from 1902 until the time of his death, he was also retired director of the American School of Prehistoric Research.

MRS. ADELAIDE VAN GORDEN MORROW: Born in Hamilton, O., Nov. 26, 1870; died in West Plains, Mo., Dec. 19, 1947. Educated in Lincoln College, Lincoln, Illinois, and the National Law University, Lebanon, Ohio, she was the only Howell County woman ever to be admitted to the Missouri State bar. She was one of four women elected as delegates to the Missouri Constitutional Convention of 1922-1923, where she served on the judiciary, bill of rights, and public health committees.

DUDLEY ANDERSON ROBNETT: Born in Boone County, Mo., May 28, 1895; died in Columbia, Mo., Jan. 25, 1948. Educated at the University of Missouri and Johns Hopkins University,

he established his medical practice in Columbia in 1922. Specializing in the treatment of cancer, he became chief of the consultant staff of the Ellis Fischel state cancer hospital there. He was a fellow in the Western Surgical Association and the American College of Surgeons and was the author of *Hernia of the Bladder*, 1931, and *The Leukocyte Blood Pictures in Surgical Types of Infection*, 1935. He had been a member of the State Historical Society of Missouri since 1929.

JONAS VILES: Born in Waltham, Mass., May 3, 1875; died in Columbia, Mo., Feb. 6, 1948. A graduate of Harvard in 1896 where he received an A.M. in 1897 and a Ph.D. in 1901, he came to the University of Missouri in 1902 as instructor in history. Becoming a full professor in 1907, he was for nine years (1928-1937) chairman of the department. He became professor-emeritus in 1945. He was the author of numerous articles and books among which are "Archives of Missouri," *History of Missouri*, *An Outline of American History for High Schools*, and *The University of Missouri; a Centennial History*, which he edited. A former president of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association (1933-1934) and a member of the American Historical Association, he had been a trustee of the State Historical Society from 1904 until the time of his death and had served as first vice-president from 1907 to 1916.

JOHN TURNER WHITE: Born in Greene County, Mo., Apr. 22, 1854; died in St. Louis, Dec. 11, 1947. The first student to enroll in Drury College, he received his B.A. from that institution in 1878, his M.A. in 1881, and was awarded a Doctor of Laws degree in 1918. Admitted to the bar in 1882, he practiced law for thirty-five years in Springfield before being appointed a commissioner of the Missouri Supreme Court in 1916 and again in 1919. Elected a judge of the supreme court in 1922 for a ten year term, he was during part of this time chief justice. He was a trustee of Drury College (1908-1919), an author of articles on political economy, and a reporter for the supreme court from 1933 until his retirement in 1940.

MISSOURI HISTORY NOT FOUND IN TEXTBOOKS

THE NEW LOOK?

From the *Glasgow Weekly Times*, July 21, 1851, reprinted from the Keokuk *Dispatch*.

BLOOMERISM . . . We have said heretofore, that we cannot vote for the proposed abbreviation of ladies' dresses. We would like to see a change, but let it be a reasonable change. The women are fascinating enough now. Many of them seem to feel decidedly comfortable and cavort around with considerably freedom in their present mode of comparison. In the new dress they will reveal new charms; and we don't know what a modest, ingenious sweetheart (always the best sort) would do with them.—We go in for the whole woman, ribbons, skirts, flounces and all, and for nothing shorter.

DID ANYONE FIND HIS TOOTHBRUSH?

From the St. Joseph *Western News*, May 5, 1882.

The mania for relics of the famous outlaw and bandit, Jesse James, is now amounting to almost a craze. His pictures are for sale in the shop windows, his head is shown in phrenological institutes; seven of the chairs that he stood on when shot are on exhibition at seven New York Bowery museums, together with seven of the bullets that killed him, and all are guaranteed to be genuine. His "Life and Works" is promised for ten cents, and he figures in all the penny horror papers devoted to the moral instruction of our boys. The "Famous" has the identical boots that were cut from his feet when he lay dead on the floor. Down at the Elephant store is a huge tooth under a large glass labeled "Taken from the mouth of Jesse James."

WELL, ALMOST . . .

From the Versailles *Morgan County Banner*, reprinted from the Kansas *City Journal*, July 10, 1869.

Yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, the first passenger train passed over the Missouri! The regular morning train of the Missouri, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad, under conductor J. L. Barnes, with engine No. 5, Thomas Haffer, engineer, crossed to connect with the Cameron train. Quite a number of our citizens, availed themselves of the opportunity of crossing on the first train, and among them two ladies, Mrs. H. A. Towne and Mrs. J. B. White, who seemed as much at their ease, on this trial trip over the raging waters of the Missouri, as if seated in their own cozy parlors.

STOP THE PAYMENTS . . . JIMMY WANTS TO GO TO WAR

From the *Fulton Telegraph*, August 5, 1898.

The boys in the Third Missouri write home that the reason that regiment has not been ordered to the front is because so many of the men carry life insurance, mostly in a few companies, and the influential men connected with those companies are working to prevent the regiment from ever seeing active service.

NO COMPETITIVE SPIRIT

From the *Fulton Telegraph*, July 22, 1898.

Rather a novel arrangement has been entered into between the two "esteemed contemps" at Warrensburg. One of the two daily papers has suspended publication until July 1, 1899, on which date the other is to go into a comatose state and leave the field clear for a year for the one which is now quiescent. The *Star* is "it" for the first twelve months.

BUGGY DRIVE-IN

From the St. Joseph *Western News*, November 4, 1881.

The ladies of St. Joseph have adopted a new plan. They drive up in front of a store and order the clerk to bring out goods until they can make a selection. The clerks console themselves with the fact that the "cold wave" is coming, and that will stop this buggy business.

. . . AND NOT A DROP TO DRINK

From the St. Joseph *Western News*, August 26, 1881.

The weather is so dry in Southwest Missouri, and water is so scarce, that the passenger trains running through that section hide the cups of their water casks before reaching stations, so as not to be compelled to supply the residents as well as passengers with ice water. At Rich Hill, water is so scarce that the people have to buy it.

WHICH CAME FIRST, THE CHICKEN OR THE EGG?

From the *Fulton Telegraph*, August 12, 1898.

The *Columbia Herald* has settled the question for all time. Boone county was named after Daniel Boone. The bulletin that Daniel was named after Boone county was a mistake and not authorized by the censor.

JUST SOMETHING ELSE TO CARRY

From the *Fulton Telegraph*, July 22, 1898.

The Linn county court has made an order appropriating a hammock to each member of company A, organized at Brookfield, and it announces that it will also give a similar article of luxury to every patriot who has or will enlist during the present war.

WE KNOW WHAT YOU MEAN—ONLY WITH US IT'S AN OIL SHORTAGE

From the *Charleston Daily Enterprise*, January 31, 1899.

The son-of-a-gun that gets off, "snow, beautiful snow," should be hit with a brick; that is if he is in our fix—without wood and our last summers clothing, all that is left, to keep us from freezing.

A VERY SHORT STORY—SAD BUT TRUE

From the *Bethany Democrat*, October 20, 1904.

A Missouri girl, Hattie Pomeroy, 22 years of age, who had been dragged from Appleton City, Mo., to Palisades, Colo., by her family drank carbohc last week, because she had rather die than live away from her old Missouri home. Nobody who has ever lived in Missouri can blame the girl.

CHARCOAL INDUSTRY—PIONEER STYLE

From *The Liberty Tribune*, September 11, 1947. Excerpts from an article by Robert S. Withers.

It took a lot of hard work and skill and loss of sleep to burn a charcoal pit.

Once he [the charcoal burner] had cut enough wood . . . he took a string and measured off a circle about 25 to 35 feet in diameter and cleared it off . . . In the center . . . he built a wooden pen about 18 inches in diameter and around this pen or chimney he began to set the cord wood on end. He placed it around this chimney until he had his entire circle covered as closely as he could. . . . Then he began all over again and built his chimney four feet higher and set another tier of . . . wood on top of the first layer and covered the encircled area again.

He did this the third time. The pile was then about 11 feet high and he began the next step which was to cover the entire pile with a layer of wet straw about one foot thick; then began the task of throwing wet earth over the entire pile . . . [which] . . . took many days . . . until he had a covering . . . about 10 to 12 inches thick.

Before he began to burn the pit, he built a small shed—open at one side in which he placed a single bunk. He also moved in a few cooking utensils and enough food so last a week or so. He . . . [couldn't] . . . leave the pit until the task was finished.

He then built a fire and dropped it down the chimney. . . . The pit was supposed to smoulder—it must never blaze. He controlled the location and the intensity of the heat by small air holes around the bottom of the pit. He opened them with a pole and stopped them up with dirt as the job progressed. . . .

Every few hours he re-tramped the dirt over the inferno and strengthened the covering whenever necessary. If the shell of dirt broke through and the mass blazed up, it meant the loss of the entire pit. If he wasn't careful and broke through the dirt shell himself—he was just another casualty of a charcoal burner.

There was almost no sleep . . . until the firing was done and then the task of putting it out and cooling it off was almost as tedious and quite as delicate. The burner had to know when it was safe to open the pit. If opened prematurely the whole thing went up in a flash.

Many were the needs for charcoal by the pioneers . . . the many blacksmith shops used the greatest amount. Everybody had cisterns and no cistern water was considered safe until it was filtered through charcoal.

When the surveyor established a government corner he dug a hole . . . and tamped it full of charcoal. This was the most indestructible mark he could make.

There is an old Clay County story of a charcoal burner who got in a hurry and opened a pit too soon. . . . He put a big load on a wagon and pulled it up by his home. . . . When he took his team out to hook to the wagon all he had left was the iron parts of the wagon and when he rushed down to the pit there was nothing left of it.

HOW'S THIS FOR A STATE SONG?

A letter from Wallace D. Bassford of Washington, D. C., to The State Historical Society of Missouri, October 27, 1947.

Dear Mr. Shoemaker:

First, here is a dollar bill for subscription. I have read the article which you quote from the *Kansas City Star* relative to a State song.

One has to be quite patriotic to be able to endure the average State song. I have yet to see one which was related to poetry.

On a Sunday night long ago—January 12, 1899—four dozen years ago! I was sitting, storm-bound, in the old office of the Washington correspondent of the *St. Louis Republic*, Mr. Daniels, talking with Walter Williams and two or three other lonely Missourians who had dropped in to see Daniels and to escape a very heavy and unexpected rain. No one had even an umbrella. It rained and poured and we finally ran out of talk. We were gathered around a table littered with newspapers and copy paper. I got to scribbling on loose sheets of the paper. I had covered one when Williams—your grand old Williams who was afterward President of the University—said, "Bassford, what are you writing?" I replied, "Doggerel." He had his feet up on the table, but by stretching

a long arm he reached the sheet I had finished. He read it while I went on writing, folded it and put it in his breast pocket. He did the same with the other two sheets. Nothing was said about it.

The rain ceased and the sleepy group broke up and went home. Williams was going back to Columbia next day. About two weeks later I received a few copies of the *Columbia Herald*, with my scribbled verses boxed in the center of the first page. Later the 1899 Savitar, the University Year Book, carried it on the third page.

My brother Homer was then Sunday editor of the *St. Louis Republic*, (afterwards editor of the *Republic*, then for 25 years editor of *The Times* [St. Louis]) and he wrote me shortly thereafter that he thought every newspaper in the State carried it.

It is not much of a poem, but would make a passable song if you know anyone who can write a good air for it. I wish Speed Mosby, or Albert S. J. Lehr, or George W. Ferrell had turned their poetic genius to the job, any of whom could have done better than I. I wonder if any of them still lives? I was younger than they and I was born at Mexico 76 years ago. I came to Washington with grand old Champ Clark as his secretary in 1893 and was still his secretary when he died in 1928. In that time I was Secretary to the Speaker for eight years and started that Presidential campaign which brought him within an inch of the Presidency. I have published no reminiscences of those busy days, but have ticked off on this old machine, tho' half blind—yes, more than half—enough tales of the old Missouri town to make a volume of several hundred pages. I have not sought a publisher. I must have that "passion for anonymity" which some of the late Mr. Roosevelt's aides certainly did not have.

I have been living quietly in retirement here, chained more firmly than Prometheus through the possession of a good wife, four sons in good situations, their four, wives (all GOOD COOKS) and their progeny, growing more numerous each year. All the sons volunteered for the war; three were accepted and came back with commissions.

I read the quarterly with enjoyment that is larded with homesickness. I am like the good old sister in one of Mr. Clark's stories—I would like to go to heaven, but I pray to be able to stop off on the way and visit about six weeks in Missouri.

With every good wish, I am

Yours very sincerely,

Wallace D. Bassford.

My artist namesake and nephew, Wallace of St. Louis, is now opening a studio in New York with some wonderful commissions for portraits.

'Tis a song of old Missouri that I'm singing here to-night,
While the rain beats on the window and the hickory fire is bright;
Just a touch of old Missouri and of memory so dear—
It makes the visions troop along and brings my childhood near.

It recalls a score of little things and faces many more,
The chickens in the barnyard, the roses by the door;
There are boys that scamper o'er the grass and dodge behind the trees,
More careless than the bluebirds that flutter on the breeze.

As I sit and watch them thro' the haze that gathers year by year,
There comes a kind of sad regret that half suggests a tear—
A sort of homesick feeling that the rain but helps along,
As I hum a few short snatches of an old Missouri song.

'Tis just a simple ballad that I used to hear at home—
The song of one Jo Bowers and of how he came to roam;
But now it catches in my throat as I ramble o'er the ground
Where I played in old Missouri, where the joys of life abound;

And I vow by all that's pious in the Good Book on the shelf
That I'll quit this weary roving in search of sordid pelf—
That I'll pack my trunk and grip-sack and seek my native sod,
To live and die out yonder in that favored land of God.

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MISSOURI HISTORICAL DATA IN MAGAZINES

The American-German Review, December: "Dr. Wilhelm Keil's Communal Enterprises: Bethel, Missouri, and Aurora, Oregon," by A. J. F. Zieglschmid.

The American Mercury, January: "The Bank the James Boys Didn't Rob," by Stewart Holbrook.

Concordia Historical Institute Quarterly, January: "Old Gravelton Revisited," by Fred C. Stein and H. William Lieske; "Short Biographies of Some Outstanding Teachers of the Missouri Synod," by M. Wegener.

Coronet, December: "How We Smashed the Pendergast Machine," by Elmer Irely.

Cosmopolitan, February: "Stephens College," by Ralph G. Martin.

Covered Bridge Topics, December: "Spooks Inhabit Missouri Bridge."

Journal of the Illinois State Archaeological Society, January: "St. Louis Club Alert throughout 1947; an Active and Interesting Group," by Robert E. Grimm; "Who Was 'Injun Joe'?"

The Junior Historian, December: "The Fighting Parson," [Andrew Jackson Potter], by Clifford Samuel.

Life, January 26: "Missouri Mule Trader," by Roger Butterfield.

The Mississippi Valley Historical Review, December: "A Spy on the Western Waters: the Military Intelligence Mission of General Collet in 1796," by George W. Kyte.

The Quill, April: "J. P. Powell, Jap Fighter and Martyr," by James R. Young.

Saturday Evening Post, October 11: "The Red Baron of Arizona," [James Addison Reavis of St. Louis], by Clarence Budington Kelland; February 14: "The Untold Story of Kasserine Pass," by Martin Philipsborn, Jr., and Milton Lehman.

Tyler's Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine, January: "Some Notes Relative to the Virginia Ancestry of President Harry S. Truman," by George H. S. King.

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